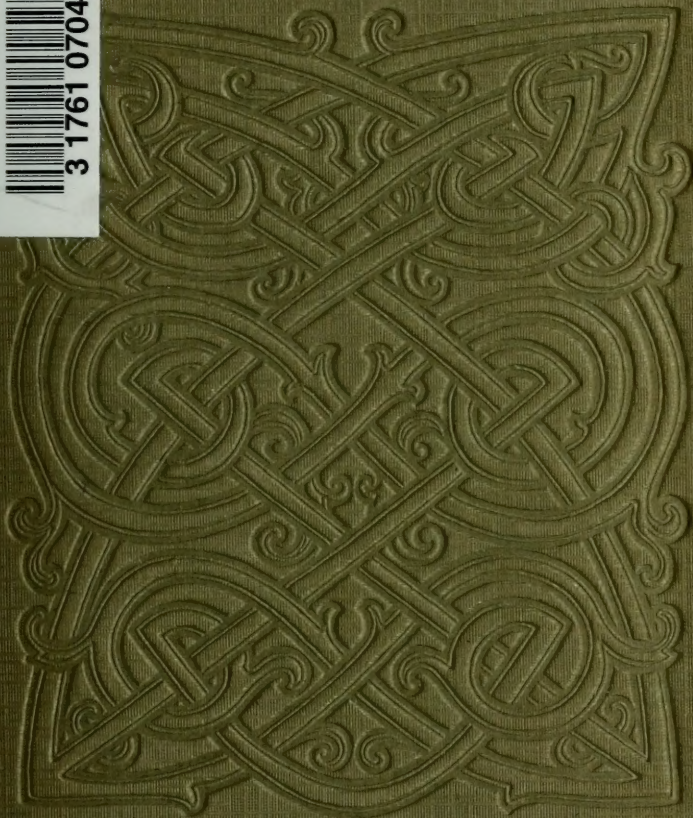





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CHURCHES



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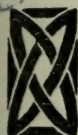
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COUNTY CHURCHES



CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND

BY

^{John} J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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"Churches of Derbyshire" (4 Vols.), "English Church Furniture,"

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WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON
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1913



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PREFACE

THE object of the series of "County Churches," to which this little volume belongs, is to produce in a handy and condensed form an accurate outline account of the old parish churches of England, in the hope that they may serve as a help to church-loving visitors, and also prove of some trifling service to resident churchmen.

Failing to find any resident archæologist willing to write a small church-guide to the two often-visited counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, it was with some pleasure, accompanied by diffidence, that I undertook the task. The happiest recollections of the summer holidays of my boyhood and youth are associated with England's incomparable tableland district, and my acquaintance with these two counties, both around the Lakes and in more remote parts, has been frequently renewed since those early days. My last visit was in the rainy month of August 1912, when I saw a variety of churches, as to which my notes were somewhat vague or recollections hazy, with the special view of this little book

before me. I can fairly lay claim to have personally visited every church of importance, with the exception of Over Denton; in that case, and in two or three other instances of less moment, I have had to depend on authoritative printed statements, supported by the generously supplied information of residents.

My interest, too, in these counties, and my knowledge, however indifferent, of their antiquities, ecclesiological and otherwise, was quickened by a long-standing acquaintanceship with some of the most capable of its more recent antiquaries. Among a large circle of archæological friends, there were few from whom I learnt more than from Richard Saul Ferguson, an ever-genial and kindly Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle (*ob.* 1900), whose marvellously varied and unrivalled knowledge of the two counties was almost proverbial. Another good friend of mine, who often discussed the features of particular northern churches with me, was the Chancellor's brother and fellow-antiquary, the architect Mr. C. J. Ferguson (*ob.* 1903). A third north-country friend, a supreme authority in the matter of early sculptured monumental stones, was the Rev. W. S. Calverley (*ob.* 1898), successively Rector of Dearham and Aspatria, under whose guidance I visited several of the more remarkable of such monuments both in Cumberland and Lancashire.

Perhaps, too, it may not be altogether impertinent if I refer, as an excuse for taking exceptional interest in the ecclesiology of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, to my close connection with that most ancient family of Machell of Crackenthorpe, a family which produced, in Thomas Machell, D.D., Rector of Kirkby-Thore, 1677 to 1698, an extraordinarily gifted man for the days in which he lived, whom Chancellor Ferguson has aptly termed "the father of all Westmorland and Cumberland antiquaries."

Short accounts of the old religious houses of the two counties are included; those of Westmorland are much abbreviated from the larger narratives prepared a few years ago for the projected but deferred volumes of the "Victoria County History" scheme for that county.

The words that have been used in prefaces to other volumes of this series are here repeated with all sincerity. Notwithstanding the care that has been taken to secure accuracy, I am uncomfortably conscious that these pages are not free from mistakes and oversights. The knowledge of my own previous books, and my experience, of forty years' standing, as a reviewer of the books of others, leads me to expect at least some overlooked errors of printer or author, and most probably of both. For any corrections I shall be sincerely grateful.

The worst of writing one of these handy guides to churches is the great amount of condensation that is necessary to keep the book within due limits. It is simply painful to write about churches, brimful of interest, almost after the model of a telegram; but the strictest abridgment is essential if the scheme of these books and their modest price are to be maintained. It is, too, pleasanter to read "thirteenth century" rather than "13th cent.," but the latter style and its equivalents have been adopted on the score of brevity. For the like reason, the cardinal points are indicated by initials, and abbreviations are adopted for the architectural terms Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. For my own part I should have much preferred, as in the case of some other books that I have written, to drop altogether the two last of these terms, for there is no doubt that they are singularly infelicitous and misleading; but I have yielded to the advice of several experienced friends. By Early English, roughly speaking, I mean work of the reigns of John and Henry III; by Decorated, work of the first three Edwards; and by Perpendicular, work from Richard II to Henry VIII inclusive.

Frequent references are made throughout these pages to the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, a society of leading repute amongst pro-

vincial associations, and of which Chancellor Ferguson was the special mainstay for a quarter of a century. For the sake of brevity, these proceedings are cited under the initials *C. and W. T.*

A volume to which constant reference is made under the one word *Calverley* is *Notes on the Early Sculptured Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments in the Present Diocese of Carlisle*, by Rev. W. S. Calverley; it was edited posthumously by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A.

The initials *N. & B.* refer to the history of the two counties by Messrs. Nicholson & Burn, published in two volumes in 1777.

The distance of each parish from the nearest railway station is set forth in the Index.

J. CHARLES COX.

13 LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM,
January 1913.

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The Churches of Cumberland and Westmorland

INTRODUCTION

FROM what is known of the life and labours of St. Ninian, there is strong ground for believing that Christianity was preached in this distant part of the province of Britain during the Roman occupation. He was himself a Briton of high Christian parentage, and born on the shores of the Solway, probably on the Cumberland side. After a sojourn of fifteen years in Rome, he was sent, in 397, by Pope Syricius to Britain to preach the Faith to the people of his native Cumbria. On his return, St. Ninian must almost certainly have traversed the great Roman road through Westmorland and Cumberland, which led from York to Carlisle; thence he proceeded to Witherne in Wigtonshire, where he built the *Candida Casa*, which then became the mother church of all this district and the seat of its earliest bishop. In making this journey, he must

have passed through Brougham, near Penrith, at the junction of Westmorland and Cumberland, and there the church is dedicated to St. Ninian, popularly corrupted into "Ninckirks." The tradition is that he tarried here for some little time, preaching with success to these southern Picts, and that he afterwards sent back from Witherne presbyters to minister to his converts. This view receives strong support from Geoffrey Gaimar, who wrote, about 1150, *L'Estorie des Engles*, based on the Saxon Chronicle, but also on some other unidentified material. He is definite in identifying certain Picts baptized by St. Ninian with the people of Westmorland. Here are his words :

Ninan aveit ainz baptizé
Las altres Pictes del regné ;
Co sunt les Westmaringiens
Ki donc esteient Pictiens.¹

There is a St. Ninian's Well near Carlisle, and another at Oldchurchhead, Loweswater.

It is generally assumed, though all these dates are somewhat doubtful, that St. Ninian died in 439, which would allow some thirty-five years for his missionary labours with the Picts on each side of the Solway. After the exodus of the Romans, the Britons appear to have been torn by internal divisions, and for about 150 years all that pertains to the religious history of the

¹ *Mont. Hist. Brit.* (Record Commission, 1848), p. 776.

north of England remains in almost hopeless confusion. At last there came about, in 573, the great battle of Ardderyd. On the one side, as is generally believed, were the Romanised Britons who had remained steadfast to the faith of St. Ninian and of the early monks of Witherne, under Rederich their leader; and, on the other side, were the apostates as well as the adherents to the old religious myths of their race. Victory in this battle eventually rested with the Christians. The site has been identified with Arthuret, a parish about eight miles north of Carlisle. Tradition, with a fairly reliable background as its basis, has it that Rederich, the Christian leader, became king of these Britons, and that he consolidated the mixed tribes of the western coast into a kingdom which extended from the Clyde to the Mersey. This was the kingdom called Strathclyde; but it could not have long survived in its entirety, for in the 7th cent. the district south of the Solway formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland.

But meanwhile there had come upon the scene the great apostle of Cumbria, St. Kentigern, more familiarly known as St. Mungo, the name given to him in childhood by his hermit foster-father, signifying "my darling." Jocelyn, his 12th cent. biographer, considers that it was this saint's evangelising labours that led up to the battle of Arthuret. Flying from Glasgow to

escape pagan persecution, St. Kentigern reached Carlisle ; hearing of the idolatry amid the mountains, he turned aside, and for some time pursued his missionary work among the fells. Within Cumberland there are eight old churches dedicated to St. Kentigern, and none elsewhere in England. It is reasonable to conclude that they all speak of sites hallowed by his ministrations. Of these, Irthington and Grinsdale are on the route taken by St. Kentigern when he fled from Glasgow ; Crosthwaite, Caldbeck, Castle Sowerby, and Mungrisdale (Mungo's dale) are at the feet of the mountains that he visited from Carlisle ; whilst Aspatria and Bromfield lie in those *locis maritanis* where the saint had to digress, according to his biographer, when first setting out for Wales. It is interesting to note that at each of these places there is a well bearing the saint's name, and traditionally stated to have been used for the baptizing of his converts. After the great battle, St. Kentigern was recalled to Scotland, where he laboured for another thirty years, dying in 601.

Reverting to early church dedications, we are reminded of the great apostle of Scotland, St. Columba, who died about the same time as St. Kentigern. There is a beautiful story of his going forth from Iona, shortly before his death, to visit St. Kentigern, and how they exchanged pastoral staffs. There are three ancient dedi-

cations to St. Columba in Westmorland, namely at Askham, Casterton, and Warcop.

Going yet further back, the story of St. Patrick is of special interest as to the Christianity of the north in the Roman days.. He was born about 386 on this side the Irish Channel, either at Dumbarton, in Strathclyde, or at Bowness, in Cumberland, of a Christian father, who held a civic office, and there he lived for sixteen years in peace and piety. The church of Patterdale, a corruption of Patrickdale, is dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, and a well near by bears his name, wherein he is reported to have baptized his converts. There are three similar dedications in Westmorland, namely at Ousby, Bampton Patrick, and Preston Patrick. Aspatria, a modern corruption of Aspatrick, also commemorates the saint's name.

St. Bridget, the renowned abbess of Kildare, who, in her youth, had the honour of weaving St. Patrick's shroud—"The Mary of the Irish"—was a great traveller, and doubtless visited Cumbria. Cumberland contributes five ancient churches in honour of St. Bridget, about a third of all the English ones of old origin; they are Bridekirk, Kirkbride, Beckermet, Brigham, and Moresby.

Bassenthwaite, sometimes assigned to St. Bridget, really belongs to St. Bega. This saint is said to have founded the priory of St. Bees, formerly Kirkby Bega, about 650.

Nor must another remarkable dedication be omitted, common enough in Scotland, but very exceptional in England, although it pertains to a priory and not to a parish church. The priory of Wetheral was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Constantine. Near to the priory site are three caves or cells in the face of a steep rock, traditionally said to have been used as a hermitage by St. Constantine when preaching in Cumberland. This 6th cent. Cornish saint of royal birth became an ardent follower of St. Columba when advanced in life.

Two great names shine out with special splendour during the 7th cent. in the hagiology of the north of England—St. Oswald, king and martyr, whose death in 642 terminated a blameless reign of eight years, which had placed a united Northumbria at the head of the kingdom of the Heptarchy; and St. Cuthbert, the hermit-bishop of immortal memory, who died in 687.

St. Oswald is commemorated by two ancient Cumberland dedications—Kirkoswald and Dean, and by three in Westmorland—Burneside, Grasmere, and Ravenstonedale.

For almost two centuries the body of St. Cuthbert rested in peace in the church of his dearly-loved Lindisfarne. The incursion of the pagan Danes in 875 drove forth the island monks, carrying with them their precious freight. For seven long years they wandered, resting

here and there all through the northern counties and in the lowlands of Scotland, before they found a safe abiding place to their minds at Chester-le-Street. There they built themselves a church, where the precious coffin remained from 883 to 996, when it was finally translated to Durham. A well-founded tradition has it that, at each resting-place of the deceased saint's pilgrimage, a church dedicated in his honour was ere long erected. Nine of those halting-places were in Cumberland, namely, Bewcastle, Carlisle, Edenhall, Embleton, Eskdale, Kirk-linton, Lorton, Plumland, and Great Salkeld, and six in Westmorland, Cliburn, Clifton, Duf-ton, Milburne, Murton, and Nether Denton.

Apart from ancient dedications, there are, too, exceptional survivals of early cells or places for Christian worship in the place-names of these two north-western counties, which tell of the antiquity of the Faith in an unmistakable but totally different fashion from that of sculptured stone remains. Thus the Celtic *kil* or cell, corrupted in Cumbria into *gil*, tells of the first hermit missionaries in such places as Gilcruix (the *kil* of the cross), Gilcambon, Gilgarron, Gilgooden, Gilshaughlin, Gilthroton, Gilsland, as well as Kilriding and Killerwick, and possibly Killington. Lamplugh (originally Lann Moloch), and Lanercost are reminders of the Cymric *Llan*, a prefix telling of places of worship founded

by Irish missionaries. As to the Danish *Kirk*, it simply abounds as a prefix, and occasionally as a suffix. Such elementary indexes as those of Kelly's *Directories* supply fifteen Cumberland and six Westmorland place-names beginning with Kirk.

Cumberland takes, with ease, the premier place among all English counties, not even excepting Cornwall, in the multiplicity, size, beauty, and infinite variety of its intricately carved early crosses and other sculptured stones. They stand to-day as silent and yet eloquent witnesses to the upholding of the true Faith through all those seven centuries between the exodus of the Romans and the advent of the Normans, when gloom and conflict prevailed throughout the districts now known as Cumberland and Westmorland. Right onwards, through all the stress of the three successive periods when the Romans, Britons, or Cumbria held the land; when the Angles of Northumbria overcame them, and became the dominant power; and when, after the cruel Danish inroads of the 9th cent., a mixed multitude of Danes, Scandinavians, and Vikings from Ireland and the Isles, settled here as masters of the soil—each of these periods continued to show varying degrees of skill and cunning in the erection of carved stones as memorials of their dead.

The late Rev. W. S. Calverley, successively vicar of Dearham and Aspatria, to whom the cause of Christian archæology in the north of England owes so much, was convinced that some of these stones actually belonged to the days when the Romans were still with us. He was, perhaps, too enthusiastic and imaginative in some of his surmises, as, for instance, in thinking that certain Roman stones built into the walls of the church and vicarage of Irthington had the *Labarum* upon them partly defaced; but the Aspatria slab with the *Svastika* symbol may very possibly take us back to the Romano-British church of St. Ninian's days. In the later Roman days, state-recognised Christianity had not come into working order up in the north, but, as Mr. Collingwood remarks, "among various races and religions of these garrison forts—Syrian, Spanish, German, Roman, and Celtic deities, Serapis, Mithras, and the rest—it would be strange if the Christians, who were certainly making way in the rest of Britain, were unrepresented."

It is absolutely impossible within the limits of this little book to give more than a very brief summary of these ancient sculptured stones; the more important are shortly noticed under the respective churches or churchyards of the two counties. Following the arrangement of Mr. Collingwood in his masterly article in the

Victoria County History of Cumberland (i. 253-293), we find that the best *Anglian Crosses* are those of Bewcastle and Irton, with considerable fragments at Addingham, Waberthwaite, and Workington. *Anglian and Cumbrian Cross-heads*: Addingham, Brigham, Bridekirk, Beckermert St. John, Bromfield, Carlisle (3), Crosscanonby, Dearham, and Distington. *Cumbrian "Spiral" Crosses*: Addingham, Aspatria, St. Bees, Dearham, Distington, Haile, Isel, Penrith ("Giant's Thumb"), and Plumland. *Round-shafted Crosses*; in addition to the noble example at Gosforth, Beckermert St. Bridget, Penrith (2), and Halton-in-the-Forest (fragment). "*Hogbacks*"—the name given to recumbent coped shrine tombstones, shaped like houses of the dead, with roofs carved to look like tiles, and walls carved to represent ideas symbolic of death and resurrection—occur at Aspatria, Bromfield, Crosscanonby, Gosforth, Penrith, and Plumland. *Minor Scandinavian Crosses, Chain Pattern*: at Bromfield, Muncaster, Rockcliffe, and Gilcrux (fragment). *Later Zoomorphic Sculpture*: Dacre, and on crosses already mentioned at Aspatria, Crosscanonby, Dearham, Gilcrux, Waberthwaite, and Workington. *Dragonesque Series*: Beckermert St. John, Brigham (socket-stone and crosshead), Dearham, and lintel at St. Bees. *Inscriptions*: Seven Runic, one in minuscule, and one in uncials; the important ones are



THE GOSFORTH CROSS: WEST SIDE

those on the crosses of Bewcastle and Becket St. Bridget.

The early sculptured stones of Westmorland are far fewer in number, and of less importance; they include a hogback at Appleby St. Michael; a wheel crosshead and several other fragments at Barton-in-Kendal; a hogback, several crossheads, and the "Bound Devil" cross shaft at Kirkby Stephen; and three hogbacks at Lowther. The supposed Runic inscription at Burgh proved to be Greek hexameters.

One of the many notable features of the great Bewcastle cross—it may fairly be assumed to be of 7th cent. date—is a sundial of twelve rays on the south face in high relief, which forms part of the original design. Small incised *dials* occur on the Cumberland churches of Caldbeck, Dearham (2), Isel (4), Kirkoswald, Newbiggin, Newton Arlosh, Great Salkeld, and Torpenhow; also on the Westmorland churches of Bolton, Cliburn, and Milburn (2). Mr. Calverley believed that these Saxon dials all betokened the original existence of stone Saxon churches, but in one or two cases it is safer to consider them pre-Norman only in type and not in date.

The earliest definite record information as to the material of any ecclesiastical building in Cumberland or Westmorland occurs in the cartulary of Lanercost. It is there stated concerning the chapel of Triermain, in Gilsland, that,

somewhere between 1056 and 1071, the lord of Triermain *fecit primam unam capellam de virgis*, *i.e.* a chapel of wattlework. From this isolated statement, a notion has become current that the early churches of these counties, and specially of Cumberland, were of wattle and daub, or at the best mere wooden shanties. But the true way of reading this item about Triermain chapel is that it was put on record because of its very exceptional character at that date. When the Cumbri and their various pre-Norman successors showed such a power and skill in the use of stone-cutting tools in the production of monuments to their departed fellow-Christians, it seems idle to suppose that they did not worship within stone fabrics, however small and simple they may have been. The historical evidence is ample as to the building of stone churches at a very early period. Bede, for instance, mentions the following stone fabrics: St Ninian's church at Witherne in 412; St. Peter's at York in 633; Paulinus at Lincoln in 627; Lastingham, Yorkshire, where St. Cedd was buried, 648; Monkwearmouth, 674; and Jarrow, 710. Eddins names Ripon, 661, and Hexham, 674; and lest it should be thought that stone in those early days was only used for big churches, he stated that St. Wilfrid, when acting as bishop in many places in England, took about with him a band of masons. Or, again, when there are obvious

and considerable remains of at least sixteen Saxon stone churches in Northumberland, is it not absurd to ask us to believe that there was nothing of the kind on the W. side of the Penine range ?

With regard to actual survival of pre-Norman work in the present church fabrics of these two counties, there can be no doubt that the bell chamber windows of Morland, with midwall shafts, are Saxon, and there is a probability that the lower part of the tower masonry on the N. side is of a yet earlier date. The lower part of Beetham tower seems also to be Saxon, and traces of presumed work of that period are supposed to be extant at Kirkby Stephen. Remains in parts of the masonry of Appleby St. Michael may be noted with some confidence. There is a difference of opinion as to the two remarkable tympana at Longmarton as to their Saxon or early Norman date, but the coeval long-and-short work of the quoins of the nave make the former supposition the more probable. These are Westmorland instances ; in Cumberland, our own opinion is that there are distinct traces of pre-Norman work on the N. side of the church of Edenhall, and the same opinion is generally held of the lower cobble-stone courses of the chancel of Cleator. The early small church of Over Denton is held by some to be primitive Norman, but

the arguments in favour of pre-Norman seem to be the stronger.¹

As to church architecture of later date, the contempt poured upon the churches of these two counties by guide-book writers to Lakeland, and heedlessly repeated by other writers who ought to know better, is much exaggerated and quite undeserved. Even in the immediate vicinity of the Lakes, such churches as Barton, Crossthwaite, and Dacre are of exceptional interest, whilst restorers have left some old work and details at Windermere. There are undoubtedly a variety of very humble fabrics hidden away in mountain valleys, which served as chapels for sparsely-populated hamlets in mediæval days; but it is not wise to pass these by unheedingly, for several of most meagre exterior show signs within of Norman origin, or even if rebuilt retain occasionally some interesting detail, such as the 14th cent. upstanding holy-water stoup at Martindale, or the 13th cent. font at Patter-

¹ It has not been my good fortune to see this church; a special effort to do so proved abortive through a train mishap. I had, however, the pleasure of first making the acquaintance of Mr. C. J. Ferguson, the architect, and of his brother the Chancellor in 1881, when the work of restoration was in progress, and saw plans and drawings. Many years after, late in the "nineties," we again discussed Over Denton in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, when looking over a large collection of photographs of Saxon churches, and I believe I am right in saying that at that time both these eminent local antiquaries believed Over Denton to be pre-Norman.

dale. It is also true that there have been some gratuitously unnecessary re-buildings, and some singularly destructive restorations, but not more so than in several other counties in different parts of England. Then, too, it must be remembered that the almost continuous raids, as well as definite attacks of armed forces from Scotland, during the very times in the 13th and 14th cents. when English Gothic was in its perfection, not only caused the destruction of many a town church, but put a serious check on the development of church architecture throughout this district. It may also be admitted that there are hardly any remarkably fine or very spacious churches, for there was no big wealth-making local industry, and the largest of the landed proprietors had but meagre incomes.

Nevertheless, after making all these admissions, it may safely be asserted that there are at least thirty old churches in the small county of Westmorland which will well repay investigation in whole or in part, whilst in Cumberland, of double the area, such churches number upwards of seventy.

Of Norman architecture, the remains are considerable. In Cumberland, in addition to the west end of Carlisle cathedral, there are details worth studying at Brigham, Burgh-on-Sands, Dearham, Great Salkeld, Torpenhow, and War-

wick. The chancel arch of Aikton and the late N. arcade of Kirkoswald should also be noted. Interesting bits of 11th and 12th cent. work also survive in several of the smaller churches, as at Cleator, Crosscanonby, and Isel, and in the chancel of the old church of Ireby. In Westmorland there is the early Norman central tower of Barton, the fine N. arcade of Crosby Garrett, the late Norman S. arcade and doorway of Beetham, and two Norman periods at the W. end of Appleby St. Lawrence. Other good remains of this style may be noted at Bolton, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Cliburn, Crosby Ravensworth, Longmarton, Lowther, Milburn, Morland, and especially at Kirkby Lonsdale.

It is of interest to find Roman material used to a considerable extent by the Norman church-builder, more especially in the neighbourhood of the Roman wall. Such material may be readily noticed in the Cumberland churches of Beaumont, Bowness, Dearham, Kirkbampton, Kirkbride, Kirklington, and Torpenhow. Roman altars, or their fragments, are built into the churches, *inter alia*, of Dearham, Crosscanonby, Haile, and Kirkbampton; in the porch walls of Cliburn, Westmorland, is half of a fine altar and an inscription as to the re-erection of baths.

Much of what remains of Lanercost Priory, the W. area of which serves as the parish church, is of the best period of Early English. The arcades

of Newton Reigny, the S. doorway of Kirkoswald, the chancel of Dacre, and parts of Crosscanonby, show good details of the first half of the 13th cent. Notable work of this period also occurs in the Westmorland churches of Appleby St. Laurence, S. porch and entrance, in arcades of Kendal, aisles of Barton, chancel of Warcop, and other details of Heversham and Kirkby Lonsdale. There are also several instances in both counties of occasional lancet windows, mostly small and simple in design.

Decorated work of the first three Edwards is, as has already been explained, of quite rare occurrence. Some parts of Brigham and the S. aisle of Millom are notable exceptions. It should also be here remarked that early in the 14th cent. several church towers were obviously built with great strength and plainness, obviously as refuges from the marauding Scots. The best examples of this are to be found at Burgh-on-Sands, Newton Arlosh, and Great Salkeld.

In Cumberland, the collegiate church of Greystoke affords a fine example of late Perpendicular work. The upper parts of the massive tower of Penrith are *c.* 1470. Crosthwaite is said to have been rebuilt throughout in the days of Queen Mary. More stir was made in Westmorland over the repair and rebuilding of churches of the 15th or early 16th cents. on Perpendicular lines. There is much of this style in Appleby St. Laurence,

Kendal, Brough, Kirkby Stephen, and Crosby Ravensworth. The fine W. tower of Kirkby Stephen was begun in 1498. Kendal, a noble example of a large parish church, forming a parallelogram 140 ft. by 103 ft., was begun on Perpendicular lines in 1440, and was developed up to nearly the end of the century.

The old *Fonts* of Cumberland, though not numerous, are of distinct interest. Perhaps the square font of Bridekirk, with its elaborate carving and inscription in runes, is the most valuable in England; it is of 13th cent. date. Dearham, Torpenhow, and Bowness-by-Solway are also noteworthy Norman examples, and there are some eight or nine others of the same period. Whitbeck is of an unusual and effective Early English design. Crosthwaite has a remarkable inscribed font, late 14th cent. The inscription on Bootle font yet awaits a satisfactory reading. The fonts of Westmorland are poor. The rude one at Windermere is not Saxon, as often said, but Norman. Patterdale has an Early English font; and the 15th cent. font of Crosby Ravensworth has the Greek palindrome inscription.

The *Monuments* are of much value. Nowhere else in the kingdom is there such a large display—often built into walls or mutilated—of incised grave covers, or floriated slab crosses in low relief, varying in age from the 7th to the 13th cent. Possibly Canon Knowles is right in sug-

gesting the 6th cent. for the remarkable "Laurence" slab at Crosscanonby. The mediæval stone effigies are numerous, usually of the local red sandstone found throughout the valley of the Eden. There is only one good brass, namely, that to Sir William Stapleton and his wife, at Edenhall, 1458.

Instead of offering lists here of incised slabs, effigies, and brasses, or of the poor remains of screen-work and other details, they will be found fully set forth, with page references, in the index.

As to the parish *Church Bells*, Cumberland has an unusual number of early examples, some of which are of exceptional interest. Pre-Reformation bells occur at Aikton, Brigham, Burghon-Sands, Castle Sowerby, Cumrew, Dacre, Distington (2), Edenhall (2), Ennerdale, Eskdale, Greystoke (4), Holme Cultram, Langwathby (2), Newton Reigny, Orton, Renwick (2), Scaleby, Threlkeld, Waberthwaite (2), and Whicham (2). In addition to the four named at Greystoke by Edward VI. spoliation commissioners of 1552, "foure gret belles" are also named under Carlisle Cathedral; these were given by Bishop Strickland in 1401, but three of them were recast in 1658.

Westmorland has the following pre-Reformation bells: Burneside, Crook, Crosby Garrett, and Great Musgrave (2).

The bells of these counties have not been systematically investigated, but there are good papers on the bells of particular deaneries in vols. vi., viii., and ix. of *C. and W. T.*

In 1882 the honour fell to the late Chancellor Ferguson of producing the first volume on old *Church Plate*, wherein all that was noteworthy was recorded throughout the diocese of Carlisle. There is no mediæval plate in Cumberland, but there is a large survival of Elizabethan cups and chalices. These are to be found at the following churches, those marked with an asterisk also preserve the paten-cover: St. Bees (3), Bolton, *Bridekirk, *Camerton, Clifton, Corney, Cumwhinton, *Dacre, Distington, Haile, Hayton, Holme Cultram, Ireby, Isel, Lazonby, *Loweswater, Mungrisdale, Newton Reigny, Orton, Plumbland, *Great Salkeld, Scaleby, Troutbeck, Waberthwaite, Watermillock, Wasdale Head, and Wasdale Nether. At Dalton there is an Elizabethan paten-cover. Holme Cultram possesses a beautiful standing cup with cover, 1613-14, of secular origin; and there is a silver cup and cover of *repoussé* work, 1560-1, at Bridekirk, which also appears to be a gift of secular design.

Westmorland is fortunate in possessing one of the earliest English survivals of mediæval church plate in the country; the chalice of Old Hutton is of the middle of the 15th cent.,

probably 1459. There are six Elizabethan chalices extant at Brougham, Cliburn, Crossthwaite (with cover), Longmarton, Sleddale, and Kirkby Lonsdale; in the last two instances the chalices retain their paten-cover. At Appleby St. Michael there is a beautiful silver-gilt standing cup and cover, 1612-13, doubtless of secular origin. A somewhat similar cup and cover, 1618-19, is at Ambleside; an inscription states that it was given to the chapel, in 1684, by Mr. James Newton, of Grasmere.

Room has been found in these pages for much condensed accounts of the various Religious Houses. They comprised, in Cumberland, the two priories of Benedictine monks at St. Bees and Wetheral; two Benedictine nunneries at Armathwaite and Seator; two abbeys of Cistercian monks at Holme Cultram and Calder; two priories of Austin canons at Carlisle and Lanercost; Dominican and Franciscan friaries at Carlisle, and an Austin priory at Penrith. There were also Collegiate Churches at Greystoke and Kirkoswald, and hospitals at Carlisle (2), Wigton, and St. John-in-the-Vale. Westmorland had a Premonstratensian abbey at Shap; a Carmelite friary at Appleby; and hospitals at Appleby, Brough, and Kendal.

To Cumberland belongs the discredit of being the birthplace of that infamous slanderer of the brethren, Thomas Legh, a native of Isel. His

chief associate, Richard Leyton, another man of evil life, was also of north country birth. These two men, knowing the determination of Henry VIII. and his vicar-general, Thomas Crumwell, to suppress the monasteries, petitioned the latter to appoint them commissioners for the north. They stated that they knew "the fassion off the cuntre and the rudenes of the pepull," and that through "owre frendes and kynsfokes disperoyde in thos parties there ys nother monasterie, selle, priorie, nor any other religieuse howse in the north but other doctor Lee or I have familiar acqwayntance with it." Crumwell eagerly accepted the offer of these unprincipled tools. Their "visitations" were but a shallow pretence. The commissioners did not reach York until 11th January 1536, and on 4th February Parliament met, and their *Comperata*, or Black Book, was speedily laid before the Houses. They could not have given more than two or three days to the visitation of the whole of the houses of Cumberland and Westmorland; it is absolutely impossible that any due courts of inquiry could have been held or witnesses called. It is obvious that some of their returns are due to mere scandalous gossip, and the commissioners were quite capable, as they extorted money on all sides, of bribing disaffected to make false statements. The results of these hasty terrorising visits were

dressed up into brief condensed reports, chiefly taken up with giving the names of those whom they accused of vile practices, such as unnatural sin or ordinary incontinence. These revolting charges, made on the unsupported testimony of two degraded tools of Crumwell, as to the religious of these two and many other counties were read out before Parliament, and had no little weight in securing its consent to the Act for the suppression of those houses under the value of £200 a-year. Of the Cumberland houses, seven of the inmates of Carlisle, five of Holme Cultram, and two each of Wetheral, Lanercost, and St. Bees were branded with the word "Sod" attached to their names; whilst five of Calder, three of Carlisle, and three of Holme Cultram, together with the prioress and another nun of Seator were branded with adultery or fornication. These *Comperta* were flatly contradicted by the "mixed commission," composed of leading local gentlemen and certain officials of the royal household, sent out by the king soon after the suppression Bill of the smaller houses had become law; monastery after monastery, which had been foully defamed by Legh and Leyton, were reported by this commission as of "right virtuous conversation." It is not necessary to believe that no sensual sin ever found its way into monasteries, but probably 90 per cent. of the *Comperta* charges were

diabolical inventions. They served their purpose at the time, and were then flung aside and discarded by the king and his advisers. The Crown was only too anxious to find excuses for the non-granting of pensions, and yet all over the country, the very men who were accused of odious crimes were pensioned or beneficed. Thus, of the monks of Holme Cultram, it may be mentioned that four who were accused in the *Comperta* of the foulest offences, William Marshall, Thomas Braund, John Allanby, and Robert Clement, are found in receipt of pensions, varying from £5 to £2, 10s, as late as the days of Philip and Mary. Legh and Leyton dared formally to brand Lancelot Salkeld, the last prior of Carlisle, as an adulterer—and what was the result? He was appointed by the Crown as the first dean of the reformed chapter; and the Rev. James Wilson, the ecclesiastical historian of Cumberland, when mentioning his death in 1560, states that Salkeld left “behind him a name for piety, rectitude, and consistency second to none in the history of the diocese.”

The Act swept away the smaller communities; the common folk, as a rule, keenly appreciated the general benevolence of the monasteries, and their indignation and intense anger with those licensed slanderers, Legh and Leyton, caused various serious risings. The Pilgrimage of Grace, which had its origin in Lincolnshire

in October 1536, soon spread to Yorkshire and the northern counties; the king and his advisers, in their alarm, used the utmost severity and the most barefaced duplicity in its suppression. Between October 1536 and February 1537, twelve abbots were executed, whilst there was a wholesale hanging of monks. The abbot of Holme Cultram was the only one of position in Cumberland who supported the rising, and there is no doubt that he was amongst the executed. When the commons were about to lay siege to Carlisle, the abbot sent forth his brethren in solemn procession to bless the enterprise, saying: "The Almighty God prossper them, for yffe they sped not this abbeys lost." Among the seventy-four Cumberland rebels "tied up" by the Duke of Norfolk was a chaplain in Penrith. In this struggle Westmorland remained specially resolute. Nicholas Musgrave, of Kendal, was the leader in the attack on Carlisle; when the mob was dispersed, Musgrave, with one Tebb, took refuge in the church tower of Kirkby Stephen, and an effort to dislodge them was repulsed by the inhabitants.

When the merciless king heard the news of this final effort of the Pilgrimage of Grace, he wrote, on 22nd February 1537, to the Duke of Norfolk, ordering him to proclaim martial law in Cumberland and Westmorland, and to "cause such dreadful execution upon a good number of

the inhabitants, hanging them on trees, quartering them, and setting their heads and quarters in every town, as shall be a fearful warning . . . and as these troubles have been promoted by the monks and canons of those parts, at your repair to Sowby, Hexham, Lanercost, and such like places . . . you shall, without pity or circumstance, cause the monks to be tied up without delay or ceremony." Forty-five men of the seventy-four hanged under martial law, without any kind of trial, were natives of Westmorland.

With the advent of the boy king Edward VI. came about the suppression of chantry priests, and of those who were sustained for a defined period and termed stipendiaries. The popular notion that these clergymen were mass-priests with no other duty but to celebrate for the souls of certain departed persons is absolutely false. They corresponded very nearly to the modern curate, and were always bound to help the rector or vicar in all services and sacramental duties. Occasionally, too, they acted as schoolmasters. The chantry certificates showed that there were in the vast parish of Kendal, with 6000 communicants, six stipendiaries, and two chantry and one guild priest. One of these ministers served the chapel-of-ease at Benthowe, five miles from the parish church, where there resorted 200 communicants; whilst the priest who served the Lady Chapel also acted as schoolmaster. The

other Westmorland entries show that Kirkby Lonsdale, with 1000 communicants, had the services of a chantry priest; that another one served the free chapel of Holme, in the parish of Windermere, where there were 1300 communicants; that the stipendiary at Appleby had "to celebrate masse and other devyne service in the parish church there and to kepe a fre grammar scole"; and that the stipendiary of Brough's duties were "to kepe a free grammar schole and to saye devyne service there and also to teache scholers to write."

The same story is that of Cumberland. The parishes were shamelessly robbed of the assistant clergy whose stipends went to swell the royal coffers. The staff of clergy to serve the vast parish of Greystoke, with an area of 80 square miles, and with 3000 communicants, was reduced from seven to three. Of the eight clergy who served the joint parishes of Kirkoswald and Dacre only two were left. The two parishes of Carlisle, in the large areas round the city, were reduced to the service of two minor canons; whilst the three stipendiary curacies of Wigton and the like number of Torpenhow were suppressed. This grievous blow to religious worship, more serious in most respects to the dissolution of the monasteries, was all done under the specious and false pretence of stamping out superstition. Nor was this action sufficient to

satisfy the greed of Edward VI.'s Council and courtiers. In March 1551-3 the Council had the effrontery to decree

That for as muche as the Kings Majestie had neede presently of a masse of money, therefore Commissions shoulde be addressed into all shires of England to take into the Kinges hands such churche plate as remaineth, to be employed unto his Highness use.

The spoliation of the Cumberland and Westmorland churches were comparatively meagre in results, and before the whole process of the sale reached the crown coffers, Edward VI. died. Queen Mary stopped the sales, and succeeded here and there in recovering the return of the church valuables. An inquiry of 1556 showed that much of the plunder, including 265 ounces of plate, was in the hands of Lady Anne Musgrave, widow of one of Edward VI.'s commissioners for Cumberland.

During the long reign of Elizabeth the churches of these counties were, like those of the most of England, grievously neglected, and not a few of the old chapels and churches fell into ruin. Meanwhile in Cumberland, and more especially in Westmorland, the rebuilding and enlarging of manor houses went on apace. It is probably no exaggeration to say that, during Elizabethan days in these parts, for every pound spent upon

church fabrics, a hundred pounds were expended on the residences of the gentle-folk.

The anarchy that prevailed during the Commonwealth struggle throughout this district, with the fluctuating successes of Cavaliers and Roundheads, had a most disastrous effect on religious life, and when peace was for a time secured many of the churches remained practically empty. Then arose George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers; he made a remarkable impression on the two counties during the Commonwealth. In 1653 Margaret Fell came under his influence (he afterwards married her in 1669), and her husband's residence, Swarthmoor Hall, North Lancashire, on the borders of Westmorland, became the headquarters of northern Quakerism. They were treated with some severity both before and after the Restoration, but it must be remembered that the active prophets of Quakerism of both sexes persisted, in those days, on interrupting the religious services of both Presbyterians and Episcopalians by indecent brawling—the wilder spirits among them in these counties even going so far as to testify stark naked.

The churches and chapels took many a long year to recover from the neglect of Elizabethan and Stuart days, and from the abuses under the Commonwealth. It was not, indeed, until the episcopacy of William Nicolson (1702–18) that

any real effort was made to produce even common decency in the great majority of the church fabrics of Cumberland. The visitation diaries and letters of Bishop Nicolson show an appalling state of affairs. Out of 106 churches that he visited in 1703-4, seventy-seven were in distinctly bad order, and of them fully a score were in an absolutely scandalous condition. Only three of the whole number were in a thoroughly good state, whilst five might be pronounced fairly good. In sixteen churches day schools were held, mostly in the chancels. Thirty-five lacked altar rails. In seventeen there were backless seats or mere benches; three lacked a font; in one there was no Bible, and in two others only fragments, whilst in two there was no prayer-book, and in two others only portions.

Wesley's diary of the last half of the 17th cent. contains but little evidence of enthusiasm in this diocese. On his return to Cumberland in 1761, after eight years' absence, he was disappointed at the result of his previous labours. His experience at Whitehaven was about the brightest. Kendal was the usual centre of his work in Westmorland. On 9th April, 1753, he preached at Kendal in a large convenient room:

“I was a little disgusted at their manner of coming in and sitting down, without any pretence to any previous prayer or ejaculation; as well as at their

sitting during the hymn, which indeed not one (though they knew the tune) sang with me. But it was far otherwise after the service; for God spake in His word. At the second hymn every person stood up, and most of them sang very audibly; and the greatest part of the Society followed us to our inn; nor did they leave us till we went to rest."

On the following morning he breakfasted at Ambleside, where the landlord appeared open to conviction. After losing his way for about an hour in a snowstorm, he eventually crossed the mountains safely to Whitehaven.

In June 1764 Wesley records preaching at Kendal, but he found the people "dry and dead as stones." A year later he was at Francis Gilbert's at Kendal, where he found "a real work of God" going on. In April 1768 the evangelist was again at Kendal, but "Seceders and mongrel Methodists had so surfeited the people there" that there seemed small prospect of doing any good.

Twenty years later this marvellous old man, then in his eighty-fifth year, on Wednesday, May 7th, preached at 5 a.m. at Otley "to a lovely congregation." At four in the afternoon he preached at Pateley Bridge. Thence setting out at 4 a.m. on Friday morning, he reached Kendal that evening, a day's ride of sixty-one miles.

During the episcopacy of Bishop Fleming (1735-47) a certain amount of rebuilding and enlargement of churches was effected. The evangelical revival was heralded in this diocese by the arrival in 1792 of Dr. Isaac Milner as Dean of Carlisle. The 14th cent. was characterised by a remarkable and steady growth in diocesan and parochial organisation, especially during the remarkable and long episcopate of Bishop Harvey Goodwin, which extended from 1869 to 1891. The appendix, with which these pages conclude, giving a bare list of churches of modern erection, proves that the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, in proportion to their area and population, yield to none in the modern provision made for places of divine worship.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND

Addingham (*St. Michael*).—Both church and hamlet of Addingham, on the bank of the Eden, have disappeared; they survived, until 1360, when the church was desecrated by blood-shedding, and after a while the present church was built a mile to E. in township of Glassonby. Small plain building, chancel, nave, W. porch, and W. bell gable with 2 bells. Square-headed Perp. windows. Semicircular arch between nave and chancel. Restored 1839 and 1898. Shaft fragments in porch are remains of fine red sandstone cross of Anglian type, with bold knotwork. In churchyard four-holed standing cross of red sandstone, 41 in. high from pedestal; prominent boss in centre within a raised ring; rude spiral ornament. These crosses were brought from old site. (Reg. 1604.)

Aikton (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, with modern vestry, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and a W. turret with 2 bells. Much restoration in 1869. Enough old work remains to show that this small fabric was originally of Norm. foundation. The chancel arch is of the early part of the 12th cent. The

38 CHURCHES OF CUMBERLAND

aisle arcade is 14th cent. N. side of wall lighted with lancets. (Reg. 1694.)

Ainstable (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, S. transept, and W. tower. Somewhat effectively rebuilt in 1871. The whole church was in an odious condition when visited by Bishop Nicolson in 1703. In the chancel is a sepulchral slab bearing a cross fleury, with sword, crested helmet, and 4 shields of arms of Denton of Cardew; round the margin—*Hic jacet Johannes de Dentoun Dominus [Ain]stapli*. The church contains two red sandstone effigies of John Aglionby and his wife Katherine Denton; the latter bears the inscription—*Orate pro anima Katarine Denton que obiit A. Dni MCCCXXVIII*. These effigies were originally in the church of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, and were moved here when that church was rebuilt in 1788. There is also in the chancel a small red sandstone effigy, 3 ft. long, in a loose surcoat, and bearing on the breast a shield charged with a fret, probably for Salkeld. It has been conjectured that these little figures were placed over heart burials, but we can see no reason to doubt that they represent boys. (Reg. 1611.)

The Benedictine nunnery of Armathwaite, in the parish of Ainstable, was founded in a beautiful glen near the junction of the Croglin with the Eden, late in the 12th cent. There is no reason whatever to discredit the statement that it was founded in 1089. A charter



ADDINGHAM: FOUR-HOLED CROSS

purporting to be granted by William Rufus, conferring on the house and adjacent lands all the liberties enjoyed by the abbey of Westminster, cited and confirmed by Edward IV. in 1480, and entered on the Patent Rolls of that year, has been pronounced, with much show of indignation, to be an "impudent forgery." The charter is undoubtedly fictitious in some of its details and phrases, but it is absurd to scoff at the stupidity of the 15th cent. crown officials in not detecting the forgery, and at the wickedness of the nuns in making preposterous and baseless claims (see *Vict. Co. Hist. Cumberland*, ii. 289-90). The nuns suffered heavy losses during the Scotch wars and raids. In 1317 Edward II. granted them pasture for their beasts in the forest of Inglewood, in consequence of the great loss inflicted on them by the king's Scotch enemies. In 1331 Edward III. excused the prioress and nuns from payment of £10 due for victuals when the king's court was at Carlisle, because their lands and rents had been greatly destroyed by the war of Scotland. Again, in 1473, the priory represented to the Crown that not only had their home and enclosure been destroyed by the Scots, but they had been spoiled of their goods, relics, ornaments, and books, whilst their charters and muniments had been burnt or carried off; whereupon Edward IV confirmed them, by entry on the Patent Roll,

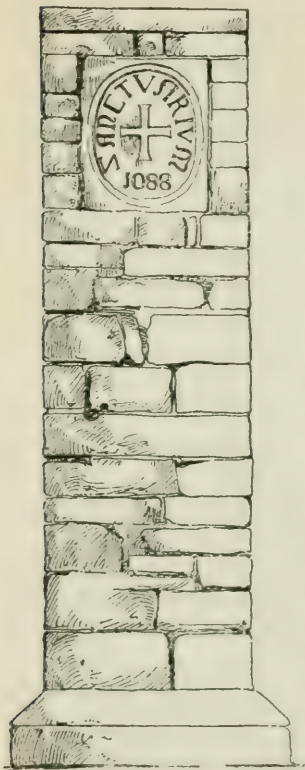
in the priory and all its possessions. Seven years later, namely on 20th June, 1480, the convent presented to the king, for inspection and confirmation, a charter (the "forgery") which they could not have pretended to be an original, but which embodied what they believed to be their rights and privileges first granted by the Crown. There are other instances on record of elaborate processes to re-establish the lost or destroyed charters of a monastery; a commission was appointed to take evidence on oath of the general or precise statements of the missing documents, and there is no reason to doubt that a like course was followed in connection with the Crosthwaite foundation charter.

The nuns were also in possession of a stone which substantiated their claim to special sanctuary privileges, a right which certainly pertained to them. This stone bore a cross with the word "Sanctuarium" carved round it in early characters. This stone was set up on rising ground to the N.E. of the house (in a field still known as the "Cross Close"), at the top of a pillar about 9 ft. high, with the date 1088 in Arabic numerals of a much later date than the lettering. In all probability this stone was set up in 1480 by the nuns, who then added the date of their foundation. This stone would form part of one of the boundary sanctuary crosses, the remainder having probably been destroyed by the marauding Scots.

See Dr. Cox's *Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers*

(1911), pp. 177-81, from whence this drawing of the pillar, taken a century ago, is reproduced. This small priory had a revenue of but £19, 2s. 2d. in 1535. On the dissolution two years later, Anne Derwentwater, the prioress, received a pension of 53s. 4d.

Allhallows (*All Saints*).—Anciently a chapelry of Aspatia. The small fabric consists of chancel, nave, S. transept, S. porch, and W. turret for 2 bells. Bishop Nicolson, writing of this church in 1703, says: "On y^e south the Family of Whitehall have a Dormitory; which was lately (in the year 1671) rebuilt by Sir Francis



THE SANCTUARY CROSS,
ARMATHWAITE

Salkeld: But so slenderly that both the Window and Walls are miserably crack'd. There is no

Monument in it." Though much altered, sufficient remains of the old fabric to show that it was of Norm. foundation. Since the building of a new church in 1897-9, the old church is only used for mortuary purposes, or for an occasional afternoon service in the summer. (Reg. 1666.)

Allonby (*Christ Church*).—Erected 1744, rebuilt 1845, restored 1885. (Reg. 1756.)

Alston (*St. Augustine*).—There was a church here in 1154, when the advowson was in the hands of the king; but it was subsequently given to the monastery of Hexham. Rebuilt 1768, and again in 1869-70 at a great cost. (Reg. 1700.)

Arlecdon (*St. Michael*).—Rebuilt 1829; restored and tower added 1906. A discarded octagonal font stands in a garden, bearing the date of 1578, but it is in reality of 14th cent. date. (Reg. 1730.)

Armathwaite, in parish of Hesket. Chapel of *Christ and St. Mary* stands on an eminence near the castle. After many years of ruin and used as a cattle-shed, the chapel was restored by Richard Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle, in 1670. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, wrote: "A neat Fabrick. 'Tis finely seated (with wainscot pews throughout), floor'd, plaster'd, glaz'd, etc. The present Rascally Curate (Mr. Hodgson, Vicar of Aistable) has carried off the Lock and Key, where the Books and other Utensils, given in

the year 1670, were kept; and lets all go to wreck. There's a good Bell; and Gyles Symson, the present Clerk, keeps the Communion Plate in Safety. The Quire part is especially neat; having its walls decently wainscotted, a very handsome Table, etc." (Reg. 1759.)

Aspatria (*St. Kentigern*).—Rebuilt on good lines in 1846-8. The former chancel arch of Norm. date was transferred to the tower, and a fine doorway of the same period was reused. The font is also of the Norm. period. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, makes mention of "Sir Richard Musgrave's Dormitory on the South side of the Quire; here is a large Monument under which several of their Family lie interr'd." This panelled table-tomb commemorates, *inter alia*, Nicholas Musgrave, 1500, Thomas Musgrave, 1532, and William Musgrave, 1597. It was erected by Sir Edward Musgrave in 1608. There are also tablets to Sir Richard Musgrave, 3rd baronet, 1710, and to several of the late baronets and their wives. In the churchyard stands a remarkable example of an early cross with intricate designs of interlacing flat cords. Built into the vestry walls are several fragments of yet earlier white sandstone cross-shafts with spiral ornament, and also a large piece of a Viking hogback. [*Calverley*, pp. 11-25.] (Reg. 1660.)

Bassenthwaite (*St. Bega*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, W. bellcote for single bell.

Of Norman origin, but Whellan (1860) describes it as of "the transition period between the Early English and Decorated styles." Restored, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1874. Bishop Nicolson wrote, 1703: "The Altar floor is bare (as commonly amongst the Mountains), very uneven and uncomely; cover'd only with a few loose blew Slates. . . . Mr Highmore's Seat, with a Furbalo'ed Canopy, hinders the congregation from seeing the Elements Consecrated at Sacraments." The iron stand for the hour-glass remains. (Reg. 1573.)

Beaumont (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, N. vestry, and W. turret for one bell. It stands on the site of a Roman mile-castle, is of Norm. origin, and has Roman materials in its walls. In the church is a Norm. quern, which was for some time used as a font; the fabric was much renovated in 1784, and considerably restored in 1888. Two 13th cent. grave-slabs, unearthed in 1872, are now in the church. Since 1692 it has served as parish church for Beaumont and for Kirkandrews-upon-Eden, whose church had become quite ruinous. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he wrote: "The East Window in y^e Quire wants Glass. The Parishioners desire that those of KirkAndrews may contribute to y^e Repair of this Church; since they have none of their own, and come constantly hither." (Reg. 1692.)

Beckermet (*St. Bridget*).—To the straggling village of Beckermet pertain two churches, both on very ancient sites, and separated by the small river of Kirkdale Beck. St. Bridget, known locally as the “Low Church,” stands in a solitary place about half a mile S.W. of the village. It is a small plain building, consisting of chancel, nave, and W. turret for 2 bells; the windows and W. doorway are square-headed. There are sufficient traces left to show that this fabric was of Norm. origin, and altered in the 13th cent. (Reg. 1675.)

In the churchyard are two headless shafts resembling each other, but the one bearing an inscription is of great celebrity. This shaft has a circular base surmounted by a triple set of moulded rings; above this the shaft is squared, and on one of the facets are six lines of inscription at the top. This red sandstone pillar now stands 4 ft. 3½ in. high; the lettered panel is 24 in. by 16 in. About a century ago a careful drawing was given in Lysons' *Cumberland* (p. cci), but no attempt was made to read the words. In 1857 Father Haigh, believing it to be early English in Roman letters, translated it: “Here enclosed Tuda bishop: the plague-destruction before, the reward of Paradise after.” Bishop Tuda, according to Bede, was the last of the Scottish bishops of Northumbria, and died of the plague at Pregnalæth in 664. Father Haigh argued



BECKERMET, ST. BRIDGET : INSCRIBED SHAFT

that Beckermeth is Pregnalæth, and that hence the date of the shaft is 664. This highly interesting conjectural reading does not, however, commend itself to more recent scholars. Five distinctly different readings have been given by men of some learning and repute, who differ also both as to date and language; the true meaning is still in obscurity. [*Calverley*, pp. 26-33.] The style of these cylindrical shafts (the companion pillar is of a whitish freestone), with filleted heads, is Mercian rather than Northumbrian, and may be compared with examples in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire.

Beckermeth (*St. John*).—Rebuilt 1810, and again in 1878. (Reg. 1733.) At this church, together with several mediæval cross-slabs, are two large fragments of a white freestone cross-head and a spiral ornamented cross-shaft, an interlaced socket-stone, and five fragments of a similar character. The whole of these interesting survivals are fully described and beautifully illustrated in *Calverley*, pp. 34-38.

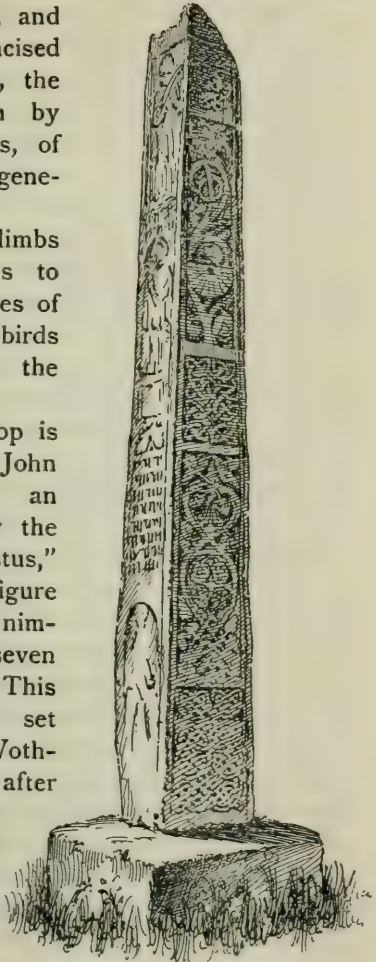
Bewcastle (*St. Cuthbert*).—A plain structure; rebuilt 1792-3; restored 1902. (Reg. 1737.)

In the churchyard, which is within the Roman station, stands the famous Runic cross, a tall, slender pillar of grey Langar freestone, 14½ ft. high from the socket stone; at the base it measures 22 in. by 21 in., tapering to 14 in. by 13 in. at the top. All four sides of the shaft are

elaborately carved, and on three are incised Runic inscriptions, the reading of which by Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, are generally accepted.

East—A vine climbs in graceful curves to the top, with figures of animals below and birds above, feeding on the fruit.

West—At the top is the figure of St. John Baptist carrying an Agnus Dei; below the words "Jessus Kristus," and underneath a figure of Our Lord with a nimbus; below again seven lines of Runes—"This spiring sign-pillar set was by Hwaetred Wothgar, Olufwolth, after Alcfrith, sometime King, and son of Oswin. Pray for his soul's great sin."



BEWCASTLE CROSS: SOUTH SIDE

South—Divided into unequal panels of knot-work and intertwining foliage. On series of fillets dividing panels are Runes forming this legend: "In the first year of the King of Ric (realm) this Ecgfrith lie he (*i.e.* Alcfrith) in frith (peace)."

North—Runes on dividing bands, between panels of chequer and interlaced work, give the names of "Kuniburug" (queen of Alcfrith), "Kuneswitha" (her sister), and "Wulfhere" (King of Mercians, 656–75, brother of Kuniburug). Professor Stephens therefore concludes that as Ecgfrith was King of Northumbria in 670, this monument was then reared to Alcfrith, King of Deira, by his queen and relatives, and by the three thanes or nobles, who were doubtless his favoured friends. The date of Alcfrith's death is assumed to be 665–6. (*Calverley*, 39, 55.)

Boltons (*All Saints*).—Traces of original Norm., but rebuilt *c.* 1400, probably by Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmorland, *ob.* 1425. Long, narrow chancel, sacristy, nave, transepts. N. and S. porches, and W. turret for 2 bells. Noteworthy for peculiar stone vaulting of nave, after French style. Originally no outer roof of timber, but covered with slabs resting on exterior of vaulting. Note low-side window with traces of shutter; blocked squint from sacristy; piscinas of chancels and both transepts; partial vaulting of transepts; stair turret to roof, with hexagonal stone capping; and exceptional window tracery [*C. and W. T.*, iii.

1-9]. Bishop Nicolson wrote in 1713: "The Body of the Church and the two Side Aisles, belonging to the Parishioners in Common, are Covered with a Tapering Arch of large hewen stone, over which there's an outer Covering of Slate: So that a small matter will repair and beautify it in such a manner as to give it a very glorious Appearance." (Reg. now 1603, but in A.D. 1703 they began in 1574.)

Bootle (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, transepts, W. porch, and W. tower. Repaired and transepts added 1837; tower (90 ft. high) rebuilt 1870-80; chancel re-roofed 1888; nave re-roofed 1891; considerable restorations at later dates. These extensive alterations have obliterated the original history of the fabric, save for some traces of Norm. in the chancel. The octagonal early Perp. font bears the following inscription in old English characters: *In Nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti*, but the reading is somewhat doubtful. Six of the panels have quatrefoils, and the other two shields bear the arms of Huddleston, formerly lords of Millom. On the S. chancel wall is the brass effigy of a knight in armour, and the following inscription: "Here lieth Sir Hughe Askew, Knyght, late of the seller to Kynge Edward the VI., which Sir Hughe was made Knyght at Musselborough felde, in the yere of oure Lord 1547, and died the second daye of Marche, in the yere of our Lord God 1562." (Reg. 1655.)

At Seaton, in this parish, there formerly stood a small Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Mary, originally described as the priory of Sikeley from the name of the land in the vill of Seaton, on which it stood. It was founded by Henry Fitz-Arthur, lord of Millom, *c.* 1200. The appropriation of the church of Irton was granted to the nuns in 1227, in consideration of their poverty. Henry Duke of Lancaster, in 1357, granted them, for a like cause, the appropriation of the hospital of St. Leonard, Lancaster. In 1535 the revenues were returned at £13, 17*s.* 4*d.*, the chief item being £5, 12*s.* from the rectory of Irton. On its dissolution in 1837, the priory and its possessions were granted to Hugh Askew, one of the king's household. There are some remains of the priory, including three lancets in the E. wall of the chapel. Built into the wall of a barn at High Hyton, a short distance on the seaward side of the priory, is part of the sepulchral slab of a 13th cent. prioress. The inscription on either side of a pastoral staff now reads: ✠ *Hic jacet . . . Dentona an . . .*

Borrowdale.—The small, plain church, which stands midway between the hamlets of Rosthwaite and Stonethwaite, was rebuilt in 1825–6; chancel was added in 1873. It was one of the five ancient chapeltries of Crosthwaite. (Reg. 1775.)

Bowness (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. turret for 2 bells.

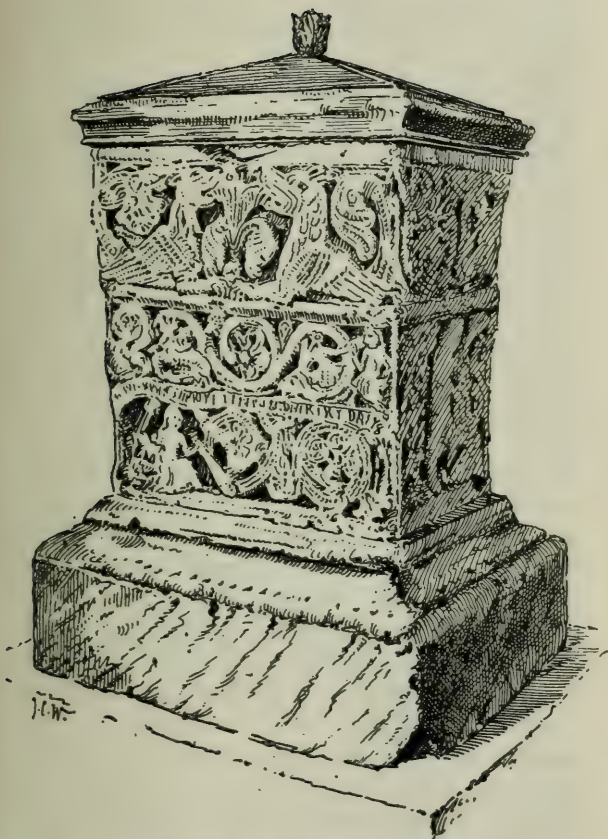
Considerable repairs in 18th cent., and extensive restoration in 1891, but traces of its Norm. origin yet remain. The good Norm. font was dug up in an adjacent garden in 1848; the shaft is new. Bowness was the western terminal station of the Roman Wall. Roman materials appear to have been freely used in the construction of the church. (Reg. 1642.)

Brampton (*St. Martin*).—The old parish church, situated on an eminence, over a mile to the N.W. of the town, was in an awful condition in 1702, when Bishop Nicolson held a confirmation within its walls. He describes it as being “in a Slovenly pickele: dark, black, and ill-seated. The Quire is yet more Nasty. My Lord Carlile’s Seats take up more than half of the Area; and the Altar-part lyes in a most deplorable Condition, without Rails or even a Table of common decency.” A hospital or almshouse for 12 poor men and women, with chapel attached to it, stood in the town, and as the distant parish church became more ruinous, this chapel was used for general services. In 1781 the old church was abandoned and pulled down, with the exception of the chancel reserved for mortuary purposes. The materials were used in enlarging the hospital chapel, which was consecrated to serve as parish church by Bishop Douglas in the same year; it was much enlarged in 1827–8. The chancel of the old church retains some Norm.

features; it has a porch and a turret with 1 bell. The piscina and an almery remain. On the S. wall of the porch is a stone bearing an inscription to Richard de Caldecoates, vicar, who died in 1334. Against N. wall of porch is fragment of an old table-tomb, with 3 shields of arms (Dessaux, Dacre, and Lamplugh) within quatrefoil panels. In the outer S. wall of chancel are two early inscribed grave slabs. [*C. and W. T.*, x.] (Reg. 1663.)

A new church (St. Martin) of same size was erected in the town in 1867-68; the W. tower was completed in 1906.

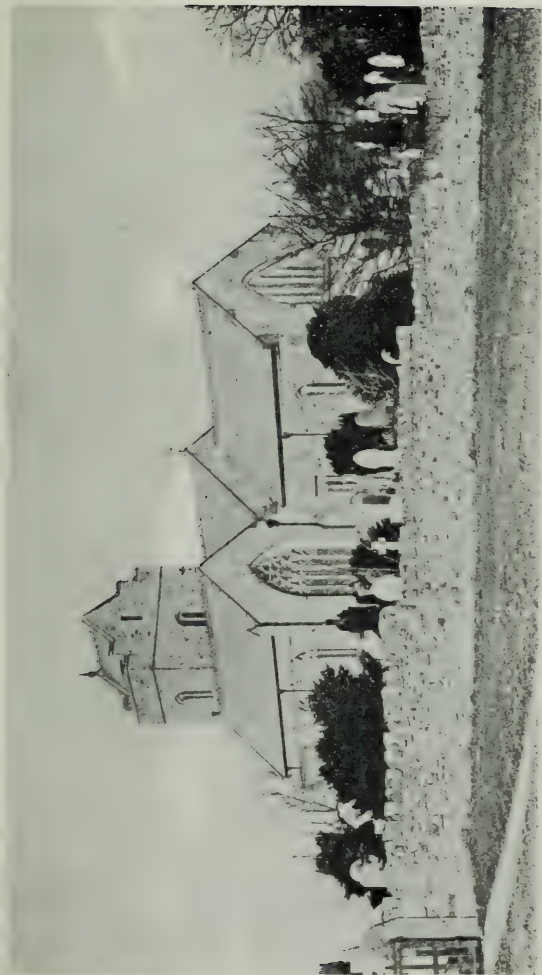
Bridekirk (*St. Bridget*).—The original Norm. church gave way to a successor in 1870; but two early Norm. doorways were incorporated in the new building. The church is justly famous for its ancient richly carved font; it was beautifully engraved a century ago by Lysons, and has been frequently described, discussed, and illustrated, notably in Mr. Calverley's work, 68-71. It bears a Runic inscription, which Father Haigh and Professor Stephens agree in thus interpreting: "Richard he me wrought, and to this beauty carefully me brought." The inscription is in a mixture of Scandinavian Runes and early English; the dialect and style make it 12th cent. In fact, Stephens satisfactorily identifies the craftsman with one Richard, of Durham, a famous architect and sculptor, who flourished about 1120-80. Of the four sides of this noble piece



BRIDEKIRK FONT : RUNIC INSCRIPTION

of carving, one bears the Baptism of Christ, and another the Expulsion of Adam and Eve. (Reg. 1545).

Brigham (*St. Bridget*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, W. tower. Early Norm. church, *c.* 1070, consisted of nave with apsidal chancel; to this was speedily added narrow N. aisle. S. aisle was added, with arcade of 3 arches, in advanced Norm. style, *c.* 1150. W. tower was built and chancel extended, after E.E. style, in first quarter of 13th cent. S. aisle was doubled in width, after Dec. style, *c.* 1345. S. porch was built, chancel again lengthened, and square-headed windows inserted, *temp.* Richard II., at dawn of Perp. period. At this date, too, it is probable that the N. arcade was removed and the pointed chancel arch inserted. Nave, aisle, and tower severely restored in 1865, and chancel in 1876, when vestry and organ chamber were added. The base of the massive tower is strongly vaulted; Mr. Butterfield, in his restoration, made a great mistake in giving the tower a gabled or saddle-backed roof. The tracery of the 3-light E. window of aisle is a beautiful (restored) example of pure Dec. work. There is a canopied image niche each side; 2 square-headed almeries below. In S. wall is the tomb of Thomas de Burgh, who founded a chantry here in 1322, under a richly carved crocketed canopy; also 3 elaborate sedilia and a piscina. Thomas



BRIGHAM CHURCH

de Burgh, rector of Brigham, died in 1348, probably of the plague. The tomb is covered with a floriated grave slab, with chalice and missal. The octagonal font is advanced E.E., *c.* 1250. [*C. and W. T.*, iv. 149-177. Excellent, well-illustrated paper.] As to remarkable early cross socket in churchyard, and other pre-Norm. fragments, see *Calverley*, pp. 72-4. (Reg. 1564.)

Bromfield (*St. Kentigern*).—Chancel with 2 chapels, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. turret for one bell; also sanctus bell turret. There are remains of both Norm. and E.E. work; the chancel was rebuilt, *temp.* Richard II., and there is much comparatively modern repair. The tympanum of the Norm. S. doorway is ornamented with chequers, and here a Saxon "hogback" has been utilised. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, after naming the chancel and its "two large Isles," wrote:—"The Body of the Church is very well Seated and well Pav'd; but has only one Window and part of that wall'd up. The Stones ordered to be taken down. In the North wall is an old Arch'd Tomb, over which is written :

' Here lyes intomb'd, I dare undertake,
The Noble Warrior, Adam of Crokedate.'

Nicholson and Burn (1777) and Hutchinson (1794) give a slightly different version, adding the date 1514. Though written in black-letter

on the plaster, the legend was obviously much later than the recorded date. The N. chapel, the Crookdale burial-place, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and that on the S., the Newton burial-place, to St. George. The church was restored in 1861, and again in 1894. The original Norm. church and chancel were greatly altered when the chapels or transepts were added and the chancel arch widened, *c.* 1395. At that time many early sepulchral slabs were removed, and made into 4 steps of a quadrangular base for a cross on the S. side of the churchyard. This mound was examined in 1888, and the best of the 23 grave-crosses, ranging in date from early 12th cent. to advanced 14th cent., were removed to the W. end of the church. Built into the porch are highly valuable fragments of different types of early pre-Norm. crosses [*Calverley*, pp. 86–87; *C. and W. T.*, xi., art. 12]. (Reg. 1654.)

Burgh-on-Sands (*St. Michael*).—This small church was originally of Norm. construction, and retains a N. doorway late in that style. It is noteworthy as having been reconstructed on defensive lines in the days of Edward I. The walls of the W. tower are from 6 to 7 ft. thick. The vaulted chamber of the basement is only 10 ft. by 8 ft., and the small doorway into the nave is secured by a ponderous iron-framed door. A stairway in S.W. angle leads

to a slightly larger upper chamber with an opening into the upper part of the nave. At the E. end another substantial square tower was built, probably to serve as a residence for the vicar. The church stands in the S.E. angle of the site of the Roman station; many hewn stones in the walling, with the exterior surface reticulated, point to the liberal use of Roman material in its construction [*C. and W. T.*, ii. 46-51]. The old octagonal font has bowl and base of red sandstone, but the shaft is grey sandstone. (Reg. 1653.)

Buttermere, an ancient chapelry of Brigham. The present small plain building was erected on the site of a still smaller one in 1841. (Reg. 1801.)

Caldbeck (*St. Kentigern*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. There was doubtless a church here in Norm. days, but 1112, the date usually assigned for its erection, arose from a misreading of an inscription formerly over the E. window; it was in reality 1512. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he noted over the E. window, on the outside, this inscription—*Orate pro aia Johis Whelpdale Offic' Karli's Rectoris de Greystoke et Caldbeke qui fieri fecit hoc opus*. Dr. Whelpdale died in 1526, as recorded on his epitaph at Greystoke. The chancel which he rebuilt is of late Perp. design. The windows of the body of the church are of poor round-headed construction and com-

paratively modern. The churchyard is not infrequently visited, as there is a gravestone to John Peel, the famous foxhunter, 1777-1834; his name has been perpetuated in the best known of all hunting songs. (Reg. 1640.)

Calderbridge has a modern church (*St. Bridget*), built in 1842. The Cistercian abbey of St. Mary of Calder was founded by Ranulf Meschin, the munificent Norman lord of Cumberland, in 1134. It was colonised from Furness Abbey by a company of twelve monks, with Gerold as their abbot. In 1138 the Scots descended on Calder, utterly wrecking the house and driving forth the inmates. These monks, after in vain seeking readmission to Furness, founded the Yorkshire abbey of Byland. Thereupon, in 1143, Furness sent forth another colony to occupy the deserted remnants of the house and to revive the original foundation. The descendants of the founder and other magnates added largely to the original endowments. At the time of the dissolution, in February 1536-7, when the total revenues only amounted to £64, 3s. 9d., the monks held the rectories of Cleator, Gilcrux, and St. John and St. Bridget, Beckermeth. Abbot Ponsonby obtained £12 pension. The house and adjoining lands were granted to the notorious Thomas Legh, one of the two infamous agents for securing the suppression of the northern monasteries.

The ruins of the abbey, about a mile from the village of Calderbridge, are of some extent and interest. The cruciform conventual church was 145 ft. in length. The fine clustered piers of the central tower, with the arches of the crossing, are the chief feature of the ruins. The church retains the Norm. W. doorway, and tall Norm. N. side of nave of 5 bays. On the S. side of E.E. chancel are 3 sedilia recesses, and a 4th recess leading to a destroyed sacristy. To the E. of the church are some remains of the E.E. cloisters, with double portal to the chapter-house. The groined roof of the chapter-house was repaired in 1881, and many excavations were made at that period. In the N. transept are the remains of four red sandstone 13th cent. effigies of knights in chain mail; they are all supposed to belong to the Fleming family. Near the S. transept is a 15th cent. slab inscribed to the memory of Abbot Robert de Wilughby.

Camerton (*St. Peter*).—The church is said to have been first erected in the year 1000. It was rebuilt in 1694 and again in 1796, and a W. tower and spire were added in 1855. Restored 1892. In the S. chapel of the chancel is a red sandstone effigy, in plate armour painted black, and long known as "Black Tom of the North." It represents Thomas Curwen, 1500, and rests on a table-tomb. (Reg. 1599.)

Carlisle.—The cathedral church occupies,

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according to tradition, the site of a 7th cent. church erected by St. Cuthbert. A house of Austin Canons was founded here by Henry I. in 1101, dedicated to St. Mary. The monastery occupied a site of about 5 acres, with the church on the N.W. On the foundation of the See of Carlisle in 1133, the conventual church became the cathedral, and the canons were constituted the episcopal chapter. The Norm. church comprised an aisled presbytery of 2 bays, transepts with E. apses, an aisled nave of 7 bays, and had central tower. The work in the nave of this period is severely plain; the circular piers have scalloped capitals. The large body of canons occupied the crossing and the two E. bays of the nave; wishing to sit in the quire, the short Norm. chancel gave way to a beautiful E.E. chancel of 7 bays, of which the vaulted aisles and pier-arches still remain. This work, together with alterations of the transepts, began about 1225, but it was not finished until the century was well advanced; in the S. aisle the lancets are developing into plate tracery. A serious fire broke out in 1286, and a still worse outbreak in 1292, with the result that most of the new work was destroyed; the aisles were protected by their stone vaulting. The canons, nothing daunted, set to work at once to rebuild their quire, adding to it yet another bay eastward; this was accomplished during the episcopate of

Bishop Halton, 1292-1323. By a clever engineering feat, they managed to retain the old pier-arches, though the piers themselves were removed. The capitals of the new piers are remarkably rich and interesting; they illustrate the agricultural and domestic occupations of the respective seasons, the first six months on the S. aisle, and the last six on the N. side. The beauty of the E. end, with its glorious nine-light window, is without any English parallel. Mr. Francis Bond is right in terming it "a very poem in stone." In 1390 there was yet another fire, and parts of the N. transept were destroyed. It was rebuilt under Bishop Strickland (1400-20), and a new stage added to the tower. The well-carved stalls, with their good series of misericords, 46 in number, are of this period; the tabernacled canopies were put up by Prior Haithwaite in 1433. Prior Gondebour, 1476-1485, placed some exquisite screens in St. Catherine's chapel, and was also the author of the legendary paintings on the backs of the stalls, and of the decorative scheme on the chancel roof. After the surrender of the Priory in 1540, the foundation was reconstructed; Lancelot Salkeld, the last prior, was made the first dean; and the church was rededicated to the Holy Trinity. In the 17th cent. the 5 western bays of the Norm. nave were pulled down during the Civil War, to furnish material for the city walls and guard

houses. "A thorough restoration" scheme lasted from 1853 to 1856, under Mr. Christian, with disastrous results to not a little of the old work. The nave was formerly used as the parish church of St. Mary; it was cut off in 1814 by a thick wall from the rest of the fabric and surrounded by galleries. This arrangement lasted until 1870, when the obstructions were removed, a new church having been erected for the parish. The great E. window was despoiled of the best of its old glass, *c.* 1200, but in the tracery some beautiful old glazing remains; as it includes a portrait of John of Gaunt, it was probably glazed when he was Governor of Carlisle, 1380-84. The lower lights are modern, by Hardman. This window is 58 ft. high by 32½ ft. wide.

An episcopal effigy of Purbeck marble with head under a canopy, now in an arch of the N. aisle of the quire, is usually assigned to Bishop de Everdon, *ob.* 1254. Another episcopal effigy in red sandstone now reclines on a table-tomb between S. aisle and St. Catherine's chapel; it probably represents Bishop Barrow, *ob.* 1429. In the centre of the quire is the brass of Bishop Bell, 1478-96. On the wall of the N. quire aisle is the curious brass of Bishop Robinson, 1598-1616; both the cathedral and Queen's College, Oxford (of which he had been provost), appear on the plate. In one of the old almeries of St. Catherine's chapel are two rich copes of

the unreformed use, the one 15th cent. and the other 16th cent. In an inventory of 1685-6, it was directed that "the two copes be mended and worn by the Epistler and Gospeller." When they ceased to be worn is doubtful. Here, too, is kept the ivory horn given to the priory by Henry I. The old 15th cent. font was removed to St. Paul's in 1870, but it has been much modernised. To the S. of the cathedral stands the large frater or refectory, built by Prior Gaudebour in late Perp. style; it is 79 ft. by 27 ft., and stands over a vaulted undercroft of two alleys; it was restored by Mr. Street in 1880, and is now used as chapter-house and library. The prior's lodgings now form the deanery. The front gatehouse, to the W. of the nave, was erected in 1528 by Prior Slee.

Carlisle (*St. Cuthbert*).—Small chancel, nave, and tower surmounted by cupola. The first church on this site was burnt in 9th cent.; it was rebuilt soon after the Conquest. Present fabric, erected in 1778, is of red sandstone with white stone dressing. Considerable restoration 1885. (Reg. 1693.)

In 1233, on 15th August, the Grey or Franciscan Friars entered Carlisle, and received a house within the walls of the city. On 29th September of the same year, the Black or Dominican Friars received a house without the walls. The Franciscans were set to work to

erect their chapel and buildings on the S.E. quarter of the city. In July 1235, they obtained a gift of 20 oaks from Henry III. towards the construction of their church, and in November of that year 20 pieces of timber towards the building of their houses. The original house granted to the Dominicans outside the walls was found to inconvenience the highway; by 1237 they had a site granted within the walls on the W. side of the city. In 1239, and again in 1244, they had grants of timber from Inglewood Forest towards the building of their church. In the great fire of 1292 the house of the Franciscans was reduced to ashes, but that of the Dominicans was saved with much difficulty. Edward I. stayed at both of the Carlisle friaries in 1300, and Edward III. with the Franciscans in 1332. The continuous popularity of the friars of both these orders is evidenced by the very numerous small bequests of money or goods made by almost all classes of the community. There was also considerable eagerness to obtain interment in their churches or churchyards. In 1539 these friaries, with others throughout the kingdom, were suppressed. The site of the Dominican house is indicated by Blackfriars Street on the W. walls; and that of the Franciscans by Friars Court, behind Devonshire Street.

The leper hospital of *St. Nicholas*, outside Carlisle, was founded at some unknown date

prior to the reign of John by one of our kings. In 1201, King John granted protection to the lepers of Carlisle. It was founded for the sustentation of 13 lepers, men and women, and a master and a chaplain both in priest's orders. It was stated, before a royal commission of 1341, that as leprosy began to die out, their places were filled by poor, weak, and impotent folk. The commonalty of Carlisle granted to the hospital on every Sunday a bottle of ale from each brew-house in the city, and a loaf of bread from each baker. When the war of 1296 broke out, this hospital outside the walls was exposed to attack and soon became impoverished and ruined. At that time was introduced the custom of giving doles of food and clothing to the brethren and sisters. When Edward II. gave the mastership in 1327 to Thomas de Wederhale, who was not in holy orders, serious abuses began to arise, the old rules were disregarded, and from that time onwards the successive masters mainly used the general income of the hospital for their own purposes. In 1541 the possessions of the hospital were included in the endowment charter of the Dean and Chapter. The buildings were altogether destroyed during the siege of Carlisle in 1645. There was a hospital of St. Sepulchre in Carlisle in operation during the 13th cent. and in the earlier years of the next century; but very little is known of its history.

Castle Carrock (*St. Peter*).—Rebuilt, after being long in a ruinous condition, 1828, on old site; restored 1888–9. In the church is a tomb inscribed—*Hic jacet Dominus Johes de Bathocrig quondam rector istius ecclesie, Ora, &c.* This rector was presented to Castle Carrock by the prior and convent of Carlisle in 1346. (Reg. 1679.)

Castle Sowerby (*St. Kentigern*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. turret for 2 bells. Originally Norm.; it was lengthened at both ends *c.* 1250; S. aisle and porch added towards close of 16th cent.; much repaired and altered early in 19th cent., restored 1889. (Reg. 1711.)

Cleator (*St. Leonard*).—Chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. bell-turret for 2 bells. Rebuilt, except chancel, 1841. Considerable restoration in 1906, when vestry and W. baptistery and N. porch were added. Chancel has original Norm. window on N. side, and a square-headed doorway; on S. side is a 15th cent. window, and below it a Norm. piscina. Lower part of chancel walls are of round cobbles for about 3 ft., probably pre-Norm. Hexagonal font on circular shaft from St. Reep; probable date 1611, when priory house was rebuilt. (Reg. 1572.)

Clifton constituted an ecclesiastical parish out of Workington in 1858. The small church at Little Clifton consists of chancel, nave, W. porch,

and W. turret for 2 bells. It is of Norm. origin. (Reg. 1822.)

Cockermouth, though a considerable borough and market-town, was but a chapelry of the parish of Brigham. The old chapel or church was rebuilt in 1711; it was burnt down in 1850, and in 1852 the present handsome church of *All Saints*, with lofty spire, was erected on the site. (Reg. 1632.)

Corney (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, and W. turret for 2 bells. Much restored 1874. Of no special interest. (Reg. 1754.)

Croplin (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret for 2 bells. Bishop Nicolson gave a sorry account of it in 1704. Jefferson, in 1842, says that on the S. side of the nave was a walled-up Norm. doorway with billet moulding, and in the chancel some small, rude, lancet windows. It was rebuilt after the Norm. style in 1878. A much mutilated 14th cent. effigy of a lady in red sandstone; probably one of the Whotton family. A sepulchral slab was found in the foundations in 1878, with incised inscription—*Hic jacet in tumba Robertus Eps.* Robert Chause, Bishop of Carlisle, died in 1278. Modern font 1880; old octagonal font serves as flower-pot in a farm garden. (Reg. 1644.)

Crosby-upon-Eden (*St. John*).—When Bishop Nicolson was here, in 1703, he wrote: "On the North side of the East Window (within) I ob-

serv'd the Letter R. cut in stone, with a Bell hanging under it, which I take to be a Rebus of the name of Bishop Richard Bell (1478-1495), who seems to have rebuilt this Quire. The like Fancy is on another work of his, Bell Tower at Base. . . . The Schoolmaster teaches the Children in the Quire, whene the Boyes and Girls sit on good Wainscot Benches, and write on the Communion Table, too good (were it not appointed to a higher use) for such a service." A new church was erected on the old site in 1855. The old square font has the corners chamfered to join a circular shaft. (Reg. 1649.)

Crosscanonby (*St. John*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, W. turret for one bell. Considerable careful restoration in 1880. To the Norm. chancel and nave of this small church, an E.E. aisle was added in 13th cent. At E. end of aisle lies a massive early "hogback" gravestone, 6 ft. long and 2 ft. high, rescued from the top of the churchyard wall. Over S. door is another massive stone of same character, doing duty as a lintel. "The Norman builders," says Mr. Calverley, "have thus utilised the memorial stones of their predecessors, as at Bongate, Appleby." Opening out the N. doorway in 1885, a fragment of a very early red sandstone cross-shaft came to light; also a remarkable monumental gravestone, with rude cross and diminutive human figure. Of this latter Canon Knowles wrote: "It is very early, with an

almost Roman broaching. I see nothing in it that may not be of the sixth century. I do not think it is of the Anglian or Lindisfarne school." Whellan describes the font as "of great antiquity." [*C. and W. T.*, v. 149-52; ix. 461-3.] (Reg. 1663.)

Crosthwaite (*St. Kentigern*).—Chancel and nave with continuous aisles, S. porch, W. tower. Arcade of 6 arches each side, with octagonal piers; 12 clerestory three-light windows. All windows square-headed. Said to have been rebuilt throughout first year of Mary, 1553. Restored by Gilbert Scott, 1844-5, as a memorial to Robert Southey. Massive tower, with turret at S.W. angle, contains much masonry of earlier fabric. In N. window of aisle, in line with quasi-chancel, is part of figure of St. Anthony (15th cent. glass), to whom an important gild was dedicated. In S. chancel chapel window some bits of 14th cent. glass. In splay of a N. window is an incised cross pattée in a circle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; similar consecration crosses on exterior jambs of some of the S. windows. Printed notices in church state that these crosses were "carved where holy water was sprinkled when the church was consecrated by Roman usage." This is wrong; these crosses define some of the places (eighteen in all) where crosses were marked with chrism by the bishop. Open table-tomb of Purbeck marble in S. chapel bears restored brasses of Sir John Ratcliffe, 1529,

and Dame Alice; he is said to have led the Keswick men at Flodden Field. Below, by a confusing arrangement, are the mutilated effigies of a layman of distinction and his wife; they are generally supposed to represent Sir John de Derwentwater and lady, who lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and his three predecessors. A small "bolster stone," supposed to be a grave head-rest, with a cross rudely incised on it, dug up some forty years ago in the churchyard, is exhibited in the church. An extreme old age has been assigned to it, but when exhibited by Canon Rawnsley before the Society of Antiquaries, "the opinion of the meeting was in favour of a comparatively recent rather than an early date for the stone" [*Proc. S.A.*, 2nd ser., xvi. 4]. A particular feature of the church is the late 14th cent. font; the octagonal bowl bears shields and devices which are strangely and mystically explained on a leaflet in the church; on the chamfered edge below are black-letter inscriptions which long evaded interpretation. But in 1880 the late Sir A. W. Franks gave the true renderings [*C. and W. T.*, vi. 413-16]: *Scutum Sancte Trinitatis*; *Scutum Matris*; *Scutum Regis Anglie (Edw. III.)*; *Scutum Domini Christi*. The remaining space has on it: *Orate pro anima Thomas D'Eskhede, olim ecclesie hujus vicarii*. In the S. chancel chapel is the recumbent white marble effigy of Robert Southey, the

poet, who died in 1843, after nearly forty years' residence at Greta Hall in this parish. (Reg. 1575.)

Jocelin of Furness, when writing in 1180, from Irish documents, a life of St. Kentigern, who died in 603, states that the saint, hearing at Carlisle of the paganism of the mountain folk, turned aside into the forest, and, having preached there for some time, erected a cross in sign of the faith, whence the place took the English name of Cross-field; and he adds, "a basilica has just been built there dedicated to St. Kentigern." It has been reasonably conjectured that this place is Crosthwaite, for *thwaite* is but the Norse equivalent for *feld* or *field*. [*Calverley*, 111.]

Culgaith (*All Saints*).—Rebuilt on a small cruciform plan, and consecrated 1756. (Reg. 1758.)

Cumrew (*St. Mary*).—Entirely rebuilt 1890. Massive red sandstone effigy of a lady found under floor of old church. Small dog at head and another at feet. Lady wears wimple, coverchief, supertunic, and kirtle. Probably represents Joan Gernet, widow of William de Dacre; she died 1326. Effigy now in vestry. [*C. and W. T.*, vol. xii. 63-5; vol. xv. 431.] (Reg. 1667; 1639, when Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703.)

Cumwhitton, with Cotehill, formed into ecclesiastical parish in 1868 out of Wetheral. Church of *St. Mary* consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. tower. The body of the church is mainly

Norm., including the aisle arcade; the chancel is modern, but includes re-used E.E. work; the old tower fell *c.* 1800, and was succeeded by the present mean structure. The font is dated 1662. In the church is an old cross-head of red sandstone which was found in the churchyard wall; it is 16 in. across the arms and 6 in. thick. There is no interlacing work or other pre-Norm. characteristic; it is probably the head of a mediæval churchyard cross. [*Calverley*, 112.] (Reg. 1694.)

Dacre (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, N. and E. aisles, and W. tower. The nave arcades have 4 arches each side; on the N. two of the piers and the responds are circular, but the third octagonal; on the S. the responds are semicircular, but the three piers octagonal. The round piers are *c.* 1250, but the octagonal show reconstruction of the arcades, *c.* 1400. Chancel is E.E., with lancets each side, and triple lancet at E. end. Good E.E. priest's doorway, but jamb-shafts gone. Squared piscina niche under 5-light window. Three clerestory windows each side of nave late Perp. Aisle windows renewed, and chancel arch rebuilt during extensive restoration of 1874. S. porch gone, N. doorway blocked up. Plain round arch into tower apparently Norm. Three-staged tower rebuilt 1817. Two or three pieces of Norm. moulding built into walls. In S. wall of chancel near E. end is a small semicircular stone, pos-



DACRE CHURCH

sibly the head of a small Saxon light. N. side of chancel is cross-legged red sandstone effigy of a knight in 13th cent. mail armour, probably one of the Dacre family. Step into N. vestry formed of an incised floriated cross, *c.* 1200. Holy-table and altar-rails *temp.* Charles II. At E. end of N. aisle is a chained black-letter Bible, 1617; recovered for the church in 1911, after 144 years' absence. Against N. wall of chancel rests a remarkable and nearly complete cross-shaft 38 in. high by 15 in. wide, tapering to 12 in. The sculpture of Adam and Eve shows considerable vigour. The two figures above, joining hands over a square font, may very possibly represent the 926 treaty between Athelstan and the Scotch king Constantine, one part of which was the baptism of the latter's young son, with the English king as godfather [*Calverley*, pp. 113-115]. Near by is another piece of a fine cross-shaft of 10th or 11th cent. date, found a few years ago, well carved, with a winged lion, emblem of St. Mark. (Reg. 1559.)

In the churchyard are four great stone figures, about 5 ft. high, of upright seated bears, two to the E. of the church and two to the W. They are usually spoken of as boundary stones of the original churchyard; but this is a foolish notion, and almost equally foolish are several would-be heraldic interpretations as to bears and ragged staffs. The late Chancellor Ferguson, however,

solved the difficulty by a close study of the figures in 1890, after citing all the printed conjectures [*C. and W. T.*, vol. xi.]. They are a humorous rendering of a bear legend, and they doubtless were transferred here from the adjoining castle, where they had probably served as pinnacles on a destroyed gatehouse. (1) N.W., bear asleep, head on top of a pillar; (2) S.W., a small cat springs on bear's back; (3) S.E., vigorous attempt to dislodge the little beast; (4) N.E., cat swallowed, bear's gratification.

Dalston (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, transepts, nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. turret for 2 bells. It is supposed to have been built about 1150. Lower portion of walls of body of church probably late Norm., and some E.E. work in chancel, but most of the fabric is modern. The church was partly rebuilt in 1749; chancel restored in 1873; nave and aisles much restored, and N. porch added in 1890. In the angle on S. transept, near the priest's doorway, is a low-side window for the sanctus bell. A low stone bench runs along the interior wall of S. aisle. In the churchyard two diocesan bishops are buried, Edward Rainbow (1664-84) and Hugh Percy (1827-56). Rose Castle, for seven centuries the chief residential seat of the Bishops of Carlisle, is in this parish. (Reg. 1570.)

Dean (*St Oswald*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle and porch, and turret for 2 bells at junc-

ture of nave and chancel. The body of the church is chiefly of advanced E.E. style, *c.* 1250. The chancel has square-headed late 15th cent. windows. (Reg. 1542.)

Dearham.—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The church was originally Norm.; chancel added in 13th cent.; N. aisle added in 1882 during a considerable scheme of restoration. Fortunately at that time the Rev. W. S. Calverley was vicar, and Mr. C. J. Ferguson architect, so that all care was taken of the invaluable portions of early Christian survivals. The first Norm. church consisted of the present nave, 48 ft. long; the foundations of both E. and W. walls were found. Two small Norm. lights remain. To the W. end of the church a massive square tower, 40 ft. high, was added *c.* 1300; it would doubtless prove a shelter and defence during the Border troubles. The old walling contains much Roman material, and part of a Roman altar came to light. A considerable number of very early interments were found near the S. wall, accompanied by hazel wands; Mr. Calverley hints that some may have been of the days of St. Kentigern, who died in 803. In one case an oak coffin, constructed for carrying, came to light, probably of some specially revered person. At any rate, Dearham for a long period was a favourite place for burial of those who could afford special memorials. Long

before 1882 various well-cut mediæval sepulchral slabs, occasionally lettered, were visible at this church. In Lysons' volume of 1816 two of the best are figured. In 1802 a great number of extra grave-covers came to light, whole or in fragments, in the walls of the church or church-yard, incised or carved with crosses, swords, shears, &c., or foliated; these are arranged within the porch and in the new aisle. Over the N. doorway was a long, celebrated carved slab, poorly engraved by Lysons, usually known as the Adam stone. It was removed by Mr. Calverley, and cleared of several coats of plaster and white-wash; it proved to have been intended for a recumbent position against a wall, and is sculptured only along the top and on one long side. The chief figures in relief are supposed to be emblematic of the fall and restoration of humanity. At the lower and narrower end is the word "Adam" in Roman capitals; at the wider end are runes, interpreted by both Professor Stephens and Mr. Calverley to mean, "May Christ his soul save." Stephens considers the date to be from 850 to 950; at any rate it must be long prior to the time of the first Norman builders who utilised it. The pulling down of the debased and rebuilt chancel arch in 1882 disclosed highly interesting portions of the "Keneth cross," of British or Celtic design; the carving is supposed to illustrate legends of St.

Kenith, the 6th cent. hermit, who was borne and nurtured by sea-gulls. In the churchyard still stands a beautifully carved example, 5 ft. 5 in. high, of a four-holed cross, "having upon its stem the great world-ash Yggdrasil, over which shines the true Sun-God, which, in the teaching of the missionaries, was the Christ." The square Norm. font, on a circular shaft, has remarkable carvings in low relief, well engraved by Lysons. On one side is a flying winged monster, and on another a bull-like dragon; the other sides bear respectively an interlaced knot and an elementary chequered pattern. There are also two early dials built into each side of the Norm.



DEARHAM: THE ADAM STONE.

S. doorway. [See *Calverley*, 117-132; also *C. and W. T.*, v. 153-6; viii. 55-9.] (Reg. 1662.)

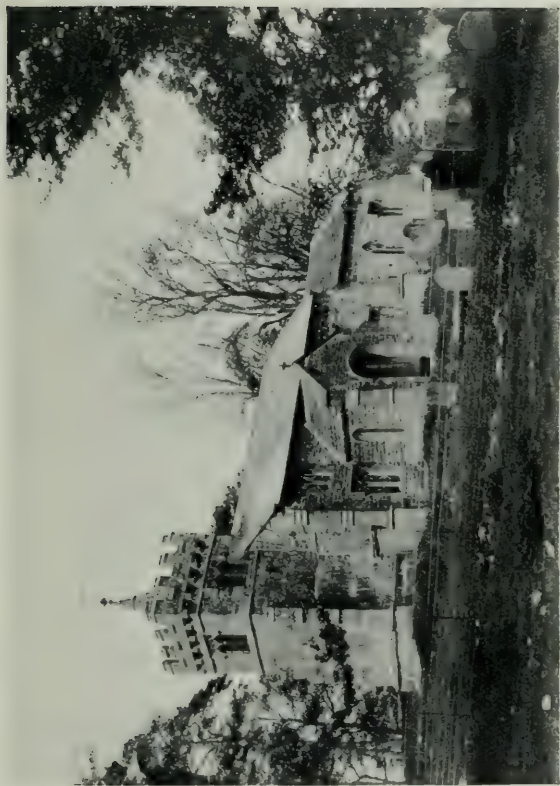
Nether Denton (*St. Cuthbert*).—Small church, rebuilt on old site 1866. (Reg. 1703.)

Over Denton.—Small ancient church; chancel 12 ft. by 11 ft., nave 27 ft. by 16 ft. Original chancel arch remains, also a very small round-headed slit window on N. side. Other windows later insertions of different dates. S. doorway square-headed, lintel supported by 2 quaint corbels. N. doorway built-up. Carefully restored 1881, when W. end and bell-turret had to be rebuilt. Material almost entirely from adjacent Roman Wall. Fabric probably Saxon, though some think early Norman. See Introduction, pp. 13, 14. (Reg. 1814.)

Distington (*Holy Ghost*).—Entirely rebuilt 1886. Two pre-Reformation bells, dedicated respectively to St. Cuthbert and St. Christopher, are from the old church. The rebuilding brought to light parts of three early cross-heads and a portion of a cross-shaft. [*Calverley*, 133-4.] Font of 1662 in the porch. (Reg. 1653.)

Drigg (*St. Peter*).—Rebuilt on old site 1850. Portions of Norm. and E.E. work were re-used; also Trans. arcade of 4 arches. (Reg. 1631.)

Edenhall (*St. Cuthbert*).—The interesting church, which stands in the park, far away from the village, consists of chancel, nave, S.



EDENDALL CHURCH



porch, and W. tower. Some of the masonry on N. side of both chancel and nave appears to be pre-Norm.; high up on N. side of nave is a tiny Saxon light, and possibly the built-up S. priest's doorway, which is square-headed, is equally early. The rude font, 25 in. by 23 in., on a circular base, is of uncertain age. The chancel arch is late Norm., towards end of 12th cent.; the mouldings of billet and diamond design have been restored. On S. side of chancel is a 13th cent. low-side window. Dec. windows of 14th cent. occur in both chancel and nave. The picturesque embattled tower, with dwarf spire, is said to have been erected in 1450. Over the two-light W. window is a small niche, and 5 shields carved with the arms of Stapilton, Vipont, and Musgrave. On the S. side of nave, in the base corner, are two pre-Norm. sepulchral slabs. On the chancel floor is a good brass, with effigies of Sir William Stapilton, lord of Edenhall, *ob.* 1458, and Margaret (Vipont) his wife. There are a considerable number of mural monuments to the Musgrave family, from 1659 to the 18th cent. Sir Philip Musgrave considerably repaired the church; it was also restored in 1885. An old Holy Table stands in the N. vestry; there is a good 17th cent. W. gallery. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he noted that "In y^e East Window are y^e pictures of K. Ceolwyn and St. Cuthbert, to

whom the Church is Dedicated. In y^e South there's a black Cross in a Field Argent; w^{ch} perhaps was designed for y^e Bearing of the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, patrons. In the North are the pictures of seven men and five women, protected by y^e V. Mary and St. Cuthbert, is this Legend in Glass—*Orate pro animabis Willmi Gadyburt et Johe Uxoris ejus et filiis et filiabus, quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.*" The two early figures remain in the E. window, but that in the S. window has gone. There is a good deal of later heraldic glass in different windows, and some pieces of Flemish design; all this, not named by Bishop Nicolson, probably came from the Hall when rebuilt *c.* 1820. [*C. and W. T.*, xv. 111-113.] (Reg. 1558.)

Egremont (*St. Mary*).—Original Norm. church, of nave, and apse-ended chancel, built about 1130. Early in 13th cent. rebuilt on E.E. lines, consisting of two almost equal aisles. Grievous alterations were carried out by faculty in 1752, when the double roofs were converted into a single roof and the central arcade removed, and a square W. tower erected of 3 stages. In 1881, by a disastrous decision, the whole of the old church was swept away and a new one erected on the old site. Four of the beautiful E. windows of E.E. design, with dog-tooth moulding, were, however, rebuilt into the

new chancel, and in the vestry are the old sedilia. The old W. doorway was re-erected against the churchyard wall. The tower, at the N.W. angle, was raised 42 ft. in 1901. See a long article by the destroying architect of 1881 in *C. and W. T.*, vi. 163-175. (Reg. 1630.)

Embleton (*St. Cuthbert*).—Rebuilt 1813, re-constructed 1884. (Reg. 1625.)

Ennerdale (*St. Mary*).—Rebuilt 1856, enlarged 1885. (Reg. 1643.)

Eskdale, with Wasdale Head, now forms a separate ecclesiastical parish. The old chapel of St. Catherine, in the centre of the dale, about fourteen miles from the mother church of St. Bees, consists of nave, quasi-chancel, N. vestry, S. porch, and W. turret for two bells. The square-headed windows are of a debased date, but the east window is Dec. of the first half of the 14th cent. The large octagonal font is also 14th cent.; it was cast out in 1814 and used for farm purposes, but was replaced in the church about the time of the considerable restoration of the fabric in 1874. The ancient stained glass of this church, illustrative of life of St. Catherine, "was unfortunately *lost* in 1881." We fear "*lost*" is a euphemism for "*stolen*"; mere fragments of old glass nowadays fetch a good price. (Reg. 1626.)

On Eskdale Green is the modern chapel of *St.*

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Bega, built in 1891-2. There was formerly an old chapel. (Reg. 1721.)

Farlam (*St. Thomas the Martyr*).—The old small structure, dating from the 12th cent., was taken down in 1859-60, and a new church built on the hill immediately above. (Reg. 1672.)

Flimby (*St. Nicholas*).—Anciently a chapelry of Camerton, but made a parish in 1546. Rebuilt on old site in 1794, restored 1862. (Reg. 1696.)

Garrigill (*St. John*).—Rebuilt on old site 1790. Restored in 1890, and again in 1896. (Reg. 1699.)

Gilcrux (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret with one bell. The fabric has been much repaired in comparatively modern times, and there is little more to be said about it beyond that it is "a small but ancient edifice of stone." Bishop Nicolson gave a sorry description of this little church in 1703. He says: "The Quire is illfloor'd and nasty; wants pavement likewise and Rails at the Communion-Table. . . . The Seats want backs; and the Font is broken and Lumpish. They have no Common-Prayer Book; onely a few lost Leaves of their last being left." The rude square font is probably the oldest detail of the church, with the exception of parts of a circular cross-head in red sandstone, of the Viking stamp. [*Calverley*, 136]. (Reg. 1589.)

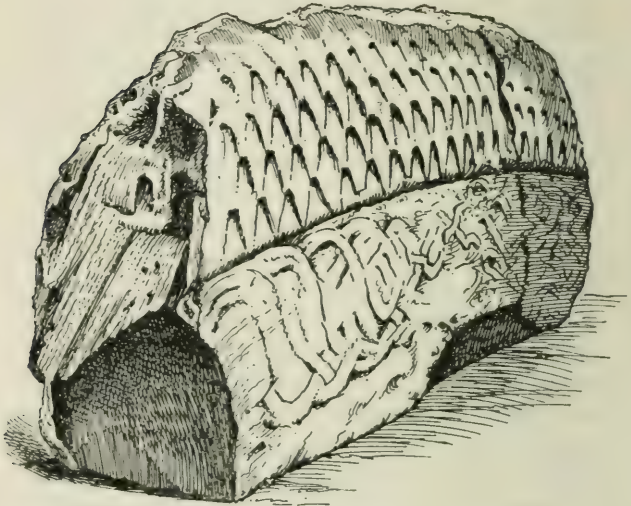
CHURCHES OF CUMBERLAND 85

Gosforth (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, W. porch, a turret dated 1654 with three bells. Chancel aisle pointed, with quaint capitals to the Norm. jamb-shafts. Largely repaired in 1789, when nearly all the exterior marks of antiquity were obliterated. N. transept built and chancel restored in 1858; nave reseated and new windows on S. side in 1877-8; costly scheme of restoration during 1896-9. (Reg. 1571.)

The early pre-Norm. crosses and other sculptured fragments in connection with this church are numerous and priceless. Foremost amongst them is the lofty cross on the S. side of the churchyard (see p. 11); it is a monolith of red sandstone nearly 15 ft. high and about 14 in. in mean diameter. At the base it is rounded, but more than half the length is nearly square; the head of the four-holed cross at the summit is 20 in. across. Very much has been written explanatory of the devices and the figures, and the connection they are supposed to show between Christian doctrines and pagan myths, running side by side towards one Infinite Truth. Mr. Calverley believed the sculptures to be Anglian or Scandinavian, whilst Mr. Collingwood connects them "in every way with Irish-Viking thought and work." During the restoration and exploration of 1896-9, many valuable portions were brought to light, includ-

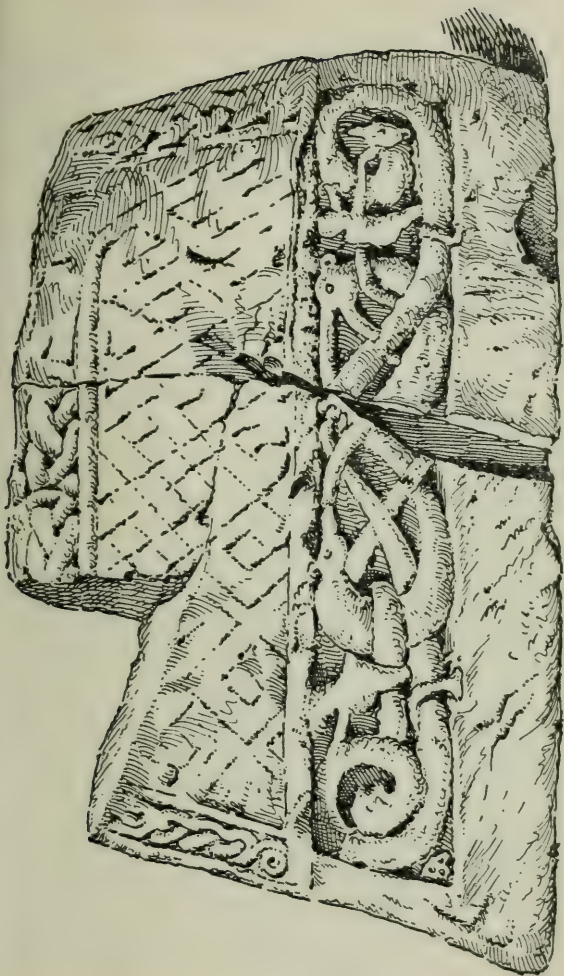
ing parts of at least three other crosses, and two remarkable "hogbacks," the one known as "The Warriors' Tomb," and the other as "The Saints' Tomb." [*Calverley, 139-177.*]

Greystoke (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, nave of



GOSFORTH: "THE WARRIORS' TOMB"

6 bays, aisles, two-storied sacristry on S., S. porch, and W. tower. This spacious church, originally cruciform, with a central tower, is now chiefly of Perp. 15th cent. style so far as the windows are concerned, but the circular



GOSFORTH: "THE SAINTS' TOMB"

piers of the nave arcades are earlier, and there are a few traces of both Norm. and E.E. periods. The sacristy has a glazed squint, traces of an altar, and a small niche. The quire, much restored in 1848, is separated from the nave by a late Perp. screen, surmounted by the old beam of the rood-loft, carved with the symbols of the Passion. There are 18 stalls with carved misericords, a piscina and sedilia. An altar-stone with its 5 crosses lies beneath the altar-table. The tower was in the main rebuilt in 1817. Several piscinæ indicate the position of the numerous side altars. The monuments include a table-tomb of alabaster, with angel-borne shields of the arms of Greystoke; on it are two effigies in plate-armour, but they are of different size and date, and were never intended to lie side by side. The larger figure, mutilated below the knees and wearing the collar of SS., has armour of first half of 15th cent., and probably represents John, 16th Baron Greystoke, who by will of 10th July 1436, ordered his body to be buried in this church. The smaller and much earlier figure, with canopy over his head, and armed very much like the Black Prince; it is almost certainly intended for William the 14th Baron, and founder of the College, who died in 1359. There is a floor-stone to John, 10th Baron, *ob.* 1306, north of the altar steps. An



GREYSTOKE CHURCH



inscribed brass in the chancel, in Norman-French, to the above-named 14th Baron, therein described as "William le bone Baron de Graystok plys vaillieant, noble et courteyouis chvialer de sa paiis en son temp." There are the following brass effigies, none of particular merit—half-length of Dr. John Whelpdale, master of the college, 1526; Margaret Moresby, *c.* 1540; Winifred Newport, 1547; and Richard Newport, 1551. Also brass inscriptions to Thomas Eglisfelde, Walter Redman, 1509, successive masters of the college. The most interesting feature of the church is the grand collection of old glass in the large 5-light Perp. E. window of the chancel. It was collected to some extent from different parts of the church and arranged and releaded in 1848, with some modern heraldic glass in the upper tracery; but the lower half of the 5 lights contains a series of pictures of the legendary life of St. Andrew in their original positions. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 321-6.] The restoration of the church begun in 1876 was not completed until 1896. In 1358 Lord William de Greystoke obtained royal and episcopal licence to change this rectory into a college with a master and various chaplains; but his death, and the minority of the heir, and other impediments deferred the actual foundation until 1382, when the Pope sanctioned the appointment of a master and six perpetual

chaplains. [See *Victoria County History of Cumberland*, ii. 204–208.] (Reg. 1558.)

Grinsdale (*St. Kentigern*).—Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, found this “Church and Chancel both in Ruins; nothing left but a good handsome Stone-Table heretofore used for an Altar. Half of the Churchyard seems also to have been carry’d off by ye River Eden; against the further Encroachments of which the Parishioners have now built a strong Stone wall, to preserve their Dead from being carry’d down the River.” Repaired in 1740, and again in 1896. (Reg. 1739.)

Haile.—Small church of Norm. origin, consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret for one bell. Much restored in 1884, when a vestry was added. Built into the vestry wall is a small Roman altar found on the site; also the head of an early sepulchral slab with a Roman-looking ring cross. In the outer S. wall is an interesting fragment of an early cross-shaft of the spiral type. (Reg. 1544.)

Harrington (*St. Mary*).—Chancel with chapels, nave, W. tower, and W. porch. The tower is of Norm. origin. The chancel was built in 1811. £2000 was spent in restoration of church in 1885, with the result that but little is left of old work. The windows throughout have now plain intersecting mullions after early Dec. fashion, *c.* 1300. Modern font. Old font, *c.* 1200, which

had been built into tower, now stands at the entrance. (Reg. 1653.)

Hayton (*St. Mary Magdalene*).—Rebuilt 1780; restored 1888. (Reg. 1620.)

Hesket-in-the-Forest.—Within the limits of the old forest of Inglewood, enclosed in 1803. Said to have been, up to 1530, a chapelry of St. Mary, Carlisle, when during a plague the dead were brought out to be buried at a place called Wallingstone. Here a church was built (chancel, nave, W. porch, and turret for two bells), and consecrated by Bishop Kite (1521–37). Monument to Colonel Kirkbride, of Ellerton and Hawes, High Sheriff; he died 1677. (Reg. 1662.)

Holme Cultram (*St. Cuthbert*).—The parish church consists of six bays of the nave of the old abbey church. It is without aisles or clerestory, the arcades having been walled up and modern windows inserted. Originally it was a great cruciform structure of Trans. style, with a total length of 279 ft., or 23 ft. in excess of the former length of Carlisle cathedral. The round-headed W. doorway is a good example of Trans. The W. porch, as is shown by inscriptions, was built in 1507 by Robert Chambers, who was abbot from that year until 1518. Within the porch are the remains of Chambers' table-tomb, which used to stand in the quire. They show the abbot seated, with three monks in prayer on

each side; on one end-piece is his rebus of a chained bear, with the initials R. C. There is also the inscribed gravestone of Abbot William Rydekar, *ob.* 1434, which was dug up in 1867; beneath a rich canopy is a pastoral staff, with a shield on each side of a cross moline and lion rampant, the arms of the abbey. (Reg. 1581.)

When the monks were turned adrift in 1538, the inhabitants begged that the abbey church might be spared. They stated that it was "little ynoughe to receyve all us your poore orators, but also a grete aide, socor, and defence for us agenst our neighbors the Scotts, withe out the whiche favor none of your lordshipps supplyants are able to do the King is saide hieghnes our bounden duetye and service." For a wonder the prayer was granted, doubtless owing to the last suggestion, but the parishioners speedily proved themselves unworthy of the favour. In 1600 the central tower and spire, 114 ft. high, fell and destroyed nearly all the quire, and much of the transepts; the tower was rebuilt in 1602-3, but was destroyed by fire in 1604. In 1687 the parishioners stripped the lead off the S. aisle, wherewith to repair the roof of the N. aisle. In 1703 Bishop Nicolson wrote a lamentable account of the disgraceful state of this church: "The fabric is large, though only the Body of the Church is standing, of nine Arches on each Isle,

and very high. It is now in a shamefully neglected state; and 'tis to be fear'd will be deeply in a worse. The Slates on that part which was last mended are miserably Shatter'd, and a great many of 'em are gone." Between 1727-65 the remains of the quire and the aisles and clerestories were removed, and galleries erected. In 1885 a scheme of restoration was carried out. Much excavation, with interesting discoveries, has been accomplished from time to time by the county antiquarian society. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 263, &c.]

The Cistercian abbey of Holm Cultram, by far the most important and wealthy religious house in the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, was founded in 1150 by Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, in conjunction with Alan, son of Waldevæ, the lord of Allerdale. It was founded as an affiliation of the great Scotch Abbey of Melrose, and right to the close acknowledged a certain amount of allegiance. It rose rapidly in wealth, having many endowments and friends on both sides of the Border up to the rupture of 1296. Shortly before that date its revenues were estimated at £206, 15*s.* 10*d.*, but in 1319, so grievously had it been spoiled by the Scots, that its annual income was reduced to £40. The Scots originally pillaged the abbey, stripping the church, in 1216; but on their return nearly 2000 of them were drowned in the tide

when trying to ford the river Eden. In 1322 the abbey was sacked by Robert Bruce, although it held his father's grave. In 1383 the monks bought off the Earl of Douglas by the sum of £200. Edward I. stayed at the abbey from time to time when on his expeditions against Scotland. In 1535 the clear net value of the abbey was declared as £477, 19s. 3d. There was much misrule in the closing years of this abbey; during the last seven years it was under the rule of four abbots. On 11th August 1536, the day after the death of Abbot Ireby, the whole convent, consisting of the subprior and twenty-one monks, signed a letter to Crumwell asking permission to have a free and instant election, alleging as an excuse for haste their nearness to the Border, and the fear if any delay "laist the ravyschyng wolffe doo enter into the floke." Graham, a refractory monk, offered to give 400 marks to the king if appointed, but one Thomas Carter was nominated abbot. In the following year Abbot Carter took an active part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was apparently executed. Gaven Borrodale, a monk under strong suspicion of having poisoned Abbot Devys in 1533, was put in by Crumwell as abbot in 1538, and within a few months brought about the surrender.

Hutton-in-the-Forest (*St. James*).—Chancel, nave, W. turret for two bells. Erected in 1714 on site of predecessor. Under flat arched recess

in N. wall is a slab with floriated cross. Old chantry of St. Mary at Bramwra, in this parish, transferred to church of St. James in 1361. [*N. and B.*] Under the westernmost window on N. side is built-in a fragment of an early cross-shaft, 18 in. long, with interlaced work. [*Calverley*, 204-5.] (Reg. 1729.)

Ireby (*St. James*).—Erected 1846. Chancel of old church (restored 1880), $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Low Ireby, is of Norm. date, and retains some good features, including a piscina; the old font was transferred to the new church. (Reg. 1705.)

Irthington (*St. Kentigern*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays with aisles, W. porch, and tower at N.W. angle. The nave and aisles were restored in 1848, the chancel in 1853, and the tower and vestry built in 1896. The only genuine old work left are chancel arch and the nave arcades; the former and the two easternmost arcade arches are Norm.; the two western arcade arches are pointed, showing a Trans. extension. On the exterior of the restored chancel various Roman stones may be noted. Bishop Nicolson's account of this church, in 1703, is most deplorable: "The Quire is here miserably spoil'd on the floor by the Schoolboyes; and so vilely out of Repair in the Roof that 'tis hazardous coming in it. . . . One of their Bells has been long burst; and the Seats want backs." (Reg. 1704.)

Irton (*St. Paul*).—Rebuilt 1795, and again on

same site 1856-7; restored 1873. In a scandalous state when visited by Bishop Nicolson in 1703. In the churchyard is a singularly fine monolith cross of red sandstone, 10 ft. high; it is probably of 10th cent. date. The narrow S. and N. sides have a very fine Anglo-classic scroll. The ornament on the E. front is most unusual, and resembles much that may be noted in the Lindisfarne Gospels. The W. front has curious double-cord interlacing in the lower panel, and the upper a freer design in plait-work. In 1863 Father Haigh made a mould of runes then visible (now gone) on the W. side, which Professor Stephens read: "Pray for ——" [*Old Northern Runic Monuments*, ii. 469; *Calverley*, 206-7]. (Reg. 1693.)

Isell (*St. Michael*).—This small church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret with 2 bells. Restored 1878. Fabric mainly Norm.; Norm. light S. side, but window chiefly debased. Two-light 15th cent. square-headed window S. side of chancel. On its W. jamb are three small incised dials, illustrated and described in *Calverley's* volume. There is also a fourth dial cut on the E. jamb of the W. doorway. Three of these dials were used to mark the canonical hours. During restoration some valuable early fragments of sculptured stones came to light; now preserved in the porch. One of these is a small pyramidal stone,

without its apex, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the four faces are sculptured in relief ; two of these bear the highly uncommon "triskele," three-limbed symbol, a third the "svastika," and the fourth Thor's Thunderbolt. Another fragment of roughly incised spiral designs is built into the W. wall of the porch. [*Calverley*, 208-213.] (Reg. 1669.)

Kirkandrews-on-Eden.—The church has long since disappeared. (*See under* Beaumont.) Whellan (1868) says that there were persons then living who remembered the Norm. chancel arch still standing when the rest of the fabric had been removed ; beneath it the Burial Office used to be recited.

Kirkandrews-upon-Esk (*St. Andrew*).—Rebuilt 1775 on old site ; restored 1893. (Reg. 1695.)

Kirkbampton (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. belfry with two bells. Restored 1882. Bishop Nicolson gave a deplorable account of fabric in 1703 : "The Quire is long and nasty," &c. It is of Norm. date ; the capitals of the chancel arch are carved after a rudely grotesque fashion ; double-billet, chevron, and cable mouldings over N. entrance ; rude tympanum much defaced, bears two animals and a figure with pastoral crook. "There is a small Roman inscribed stone built into S. side of chancel wall, and two or more stones with cross-broaching have been

used as building material. A mediæval grave-slab is in the churchyard" [*Calverley*, 214.] (Reg. 1695.)

Kirkbride (*St. Bridget*).—Small fabric of red sandstone, originally Norm.; chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. belfry with 1 bell. Chancel restored 1895, nave 1898. There was a large use of Roman material from station on the site. It was in a horrible plight, according to Bishop Nicolson, in 1703: "I never yet saw a Church and Chancel in so scandalous and nasty a Condition. Everything, to the highest degree imaginable, out of Order. . . . The Communion Table rotten. . . . The floor all in holes, no Surplice, no Common prayer-book, a very few fragments of an old Bible, &c." The chancel arch is early Norm.; each side of it is an arched recess for side altar. In the N. wall of nave is a small Norm. (? Saxon) light high up. The font is notable. [*C. and W.T.*, xv. 145-60.] (Reg. 1662.)

Kirkcambeck.—The church is supposed to have been destroyed by the Scots in the time of its last rector, John de Southwell, who was instituted in 1386. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, wrote: "Here are some small Remains of a very little Church; formerly a Rectory, and afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of Lanercost. . . . The people suppose themselves to belong to the parish of Lanercost; but go most commonly to

y^e Church at Stapleton, when the weather is good, and they are sure of meeting with Divine Service." Mission chapel of St. Kentigern erected on the site in 1885. In the S. wall is built in an early priest's grave slab, with chalice and missal either side of the cross-shaft.

Kirkland (*St. Laurence*).—Rebuilt on reduced scale 1768, and again in 1880. In the chancel is an effigy, mutilated at the feet, in chalk stone of late 13th cent. date. The figure is clad in a surcoat of exceptional length, with a large sword hanging in front, and the hands holding a heart. It is supposed to be a Le Fleming. Chancel also retains a piscina with a trefoiled head. There are brasses to Daniel Fleming, 1621; Isabel his wife, 1630; and John their son, 1662. In churchyard is an old red sandstone cross, 8 ft. 2 in. high; head has been four-holed, with diamond-shaped hole in centre. (Reg. 1620.)

Kirklington (*St. Cuthbert*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Rebuilt in 1845 upon part of the site of its Norm. predecessor. Much Roman material. Some relics of old Norm. church are built into the tower. (Reg. 1615.)

Kirkoswald (*St. Oswald*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave of 3 bays, N. and S. aisles, and N. porch. The low tower or belfry stands on the top of a low hill, and is fully 200 yards distant

from the E. end of the church ; it was rebuilt in 1892. When the church was first planned, it was probably found impossible to build a tower in the usual place, for (as Bishop Nicolson puts it) "there issues a mighty Spring from under the West end of this Church." The N. porch is debased and has an entrance arch of timber. The inner doorway is early 14th cent., and so too is the W. window of the nave. The nave arcades have each a single pointed arch at the W. end, the other 3 arches are circular; the piers and responds on the N. are circular, those on the S. are later and octagonal. They are late Norm. or Trans. The circular font on a similar base is also Norm. The S. doorway, built-up, is a good example of 13th cent. E.E.; the jambs have had single shafts. Kirkoswald was burnt by the Scots in 1314. The early 14th cent. work at the W. end of the church probably points to the repairs effected after this disaster. The chancel is gained by four rather steep steps; the chancel arch is unusually high and spacious and springs from corbelled brackets. The chancel has been contracted and shortened, and debased windows inserted in comparatively modern times; parts of the walls of disused chapels remain, especially on the N. side. Bishop Nicolson, in 1704, wrote: "The Quire here is much too large, and has been too fine for the adjoining Body of the



KIRKOSWALD CHURCH

Church. But having been long neglected, the Leads fell in many years ago. In that ruinous Condition it lay till the late Bishop gave order for the selling of the Leads towards the covering of it with a new Roof of Slate; which being slackly and knavishly done by the Undertaker, is now likewise fallen in. . . . The Body of the Church suffers much by the Quire's lying open and letting in the Weather."

There can be no doubt that the quire was considerably enlarged in 1525 to accommodate the increased staff of priests. In that year Thomas Lord Dacre obtained licence to appropriate the revenues of Kirkoswald and Dacre to found a collegiate establishment at the former church. It consisted of a master or provost and 5 chaplains, together with 2 perpetual vicars for the respective parishes. The college had but a short life, the provost and chaplains were dismissed in February 1547-8.

On the N. side of the chancel is the 14th cent. effigy of a lady in red sandstone, with mutilated head. On the occasion of our visit (9 August, 1912) the effigy was much disfigured by a vigorous treatment with some ruddy coloured mixture; the like "embellishment" had also been liberally applied to the font. There is a quaint mural monument in alabaster, 1609, to Thomas and Margaret Bertram, kneeling each side of a prayer-desk. There are a few old bench-ends; and

these have been moved to Wetheral church. In the churchyard, and built into the walls, are a considerable variety of Norm. sepulchral slabs with the usual emblems, also some Anglo-Saxon fragments and dials. [*Calverley*, 225-6.]

Lamplugh (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret for two bells. Much restored in 1870. The renewed windows are in the Perp. style of 15th cent., but some of the chancel buttresses appear to be of the previous cent. (Reg. 1581.)

Lanercost.—The portion of the old priory church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lanercost, consists of the nave and N. aisle of the old conventual church. The N. aisle is said to have been first fitted for parochial use about 1680. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, writes: "Part of the North Isle of the old Abbey Church is here made into a pretty handsome Parish Church; well enough seated and clean." Between 1739-49, the nave, which had been left ruinous, was roofed over. Considerable and necessary repairs to the nave were carried out in 1847-8, whilst much attention has been given to the parochial north aisle and to the transepts and quire at more recent dates. The greater part of the building now in use affords delightful examples of the best of E.E. work. The clerestory of the nave is enriched with dog-tooth moulding. The W. front is an exceptionally fine composition;



LANERCOST PRIORY

above the boldly recessed doorway and the arcading immediately over it are 7 tall lancets, 3 of which are pierced as windows; whilst in the gable is a niche with an effigy of St. Mary Magdalene, and a kneeling canon beside her. Various fragments of effigies remain at Lanercost, and also the full-sized effigy of a layman, *c.* 1400, which rests on a Dacre table-tomb. A modern inscription has been cut across the lower part of the figure: "John Crow of Langlands died March 23^d, 1708, aged 25 years"; it is said that this man fell and broke his neck whilst climbing round the ruins of the church. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 95-139; xii. 312-338.] (Reg. 1684.)

The priory of Lanercost was founded in 1169 by Robert de Vaux for Austin Canons. Part of the original endowment consisted of the churches of Brampton, Carlotton, Farlam, and Irthington; to these were added, at a later date, those of Grinsdale, Lazonby, Denton, and Burgh-on-Sands. The house was under the immediate visitation of the bishop, and the records are extant of numerous episcopal visits and injunctions during the 13th and 14th cents. Lying close to the Border, this priory suffered most severely and frequently from the marauding Scots. It was spoiled by Wallace in 1296-7; Robert Bruce in 1311 made the priory the headquarters of his army for three days, imprisoning

the canons; in 1346, David II. ransacked the conventual buildings and desecrated the church, stealing the very altar-plate; in 1386 the prior was taken prisoner by the Scots, who fixed a heavy ransom in money and corn for his deliverance. The Archbishop of York made a special appeal throughout the northern province, in 1409, on behalf of the impoverished canons. The gross revenues in 1535 amounted to £79, 19s. At the dissolution the prior was allotted the modest pension of £8.

As to remains other than those of the part used as a parish church, the round-headed Trans. archway of the gatehouse is standing. The quire of the conventual church, the transepts, and S. wall of the nave are Trans.; but the remainder is chiefly E.E., *c.* 1250. On the S. side of the cloister garth is the undercroft of the refectory of eight bays, 102 ft. long, with 14th cent. vaulting; on the W. side is the guest-house, 57 ft., over cellarage. On the S.W., by the refectory, is a Border Tower of 13th cent. date, but an upper story is Perp. S. of the guest-house is the prior's lodge.

Langwathby (*St. Peter*).—Rebuilt in 1718 on the old site; W. porch and vestry added 1836. Reg. 1695; but Whellan, in 1860, gives the earliest date as 1571.

Lazonby (*St. Nicholas*).—Rebuilt on old site 1865. On floor of nave is 14th cent. grave-slab

of a priest. On S. side of church is the unornamented shaft of a late red sandstone cross, 74 in. high; now surmounted by a sundial. (Reg. 1538.)

Longtown with Arthuret (*St. Michael*).—Built on an old site in 1609 by the help of a brief; roof raised and church restored 1868. In churchyard old cross 8 ft. high. Here was buried, in 1672, Archie Armstrong, court-jester to Charles I. The curious shaped font has been described as “a lopsided nonagon with a quadrangular bowl terminating narrowly at the drain!” (Reg. 1610.)

Lorton (*St. Cuthbert*).—It has been well described as “a plain substantial building, with a small square tower or belfry.” Nicholson and Burn, in 1777, say that Lorton has “the denomination and all the semblance of a parish, yet it is only a parochial chapelry under Brigham.” The four townships within the chapelry each had their own chapel-warden, whilst Buttermere and Wythop had chapels of their own. It became a distinct modern parish in 1883. (Reg. 1538.)

Loweswater (*St. Bartholomew*).—Erected in 1827, near the site of the original chapel-of-ease; restored and enlarged in 1884. Formed into a parish, out of St. Bees and Brigham, in 1866. (Reg. 1636.)

Matterdale.—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and small W. tower or turret. One of the four ancient

chapelries of Greystoke. Some remains of foundations of pre-Reformation chapel on S. side and in W. buttresses. Present fabric rebuilt in 1573, which is the date on easternmost of 4 tie-beams of roof. Repairs done in 1686; exterior tablet of that date S. side of chancel, giving initials of churchwarden and mason. Picturesque little tower rebuilt 1848. Altar-rails, 17th cent., enclose three sides. Note knob for preacher's gown on back support of sounding-board to panelled pulpit; also old pitch-pipe nailed to jamb of W. doorway into belfry. Plain octagonal font, ejected from Greystock church in 1703, afterwards served as a cheese-press at Dockray, then inverted and used as a sundial in this churchyard, recently restored to its sacred use, in succession to a mere pedestal quasi-font. (Reg. 1645.)

Melmerby (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, N. vestry, nave, quasi N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Repaired 1849, renovated 1895. Preliminary steps were taken by Sir Robert Parvyng, chancellor to Edward III., in 1342, to transform this parish church into a college for 8 priests, the rectories and advowsons of Melmerby and Skelton being assigned for that purpose. But the project collapsed with the death of Sir Robert in the following year. [*Vict. Co. Hist. of Cumberland*, ii. 204-5.] The S. side of nave and continuous chancel have 3 two-light Dec.

windows of 14th cent., but tracery restored. There used to be a regular N. aisle with arcade, called by Bishop Nicolson, in 1704, "Threlkeld's Quire or Isle." The arcade seems to have been removed in 1849; a gallery now runs along that side of the church. There is a blocked-up N. doorway. Under S. window of chancel is a piscina niche. Within the altar-rails is a good sepulchral slab or grave-cover; on the one side of the cross is a sword and on the other a maunch, the arms of Threlkeld; there are three foliations proceeding from the shaft of the cross on each side; it is well engraved in Lysons' volume. It dates towards the close of 13th cent. Two other sepulchral slabs are partly covered by the Jacobean altar-table. (Reg. 1701.)

Millom (*Holy Trinity*).—The old parish church consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, wide S. aisle, and a bell gable. It was restored *c.* 1874. The piers of the arcade between nave and aisle are Norm., but the arches are pointed. The chancel is chiefly Perp. The aisle has some fine late Dec. windows of 14th cent., especially the large five-light E. window, which was for a long time disgracefully treated, being half walled-up, and two sash-windows inserted. The arcade to the aisle is of 4 arches; the piers are alternately circular and octagonal. The early 15th cent. octagonal font has quatrefoiled panels and the arms of Hudle-

ston. In the S.E. corner of the aisle is a handsome table-tomb of alabaster with the effigies of Sir John Hudleston, *ob.* 1494, and his wife Joan, co-heiress of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham. The knight wears a collar of roses and stars; the armour of the knight and the costume of the lady are nicely finished in every detail. On another beautiful table-tomb rests the much-mutilated remains of an oak effigy of a man in armour, with feet on a lion, *c.* 1400; it has no connection with the tomb; probably another knight of the Hudleston family [*C. and W. T.*, xii. 129]. In the churchyard are the remains of a high 15th cent. cross, the shaft of which bears four Hudleston shields. Reg. 1598, but defective; several pages of churchwarden accounts are bound up with them.

Moresby (*St. Bridget*).—Erected 1822 near site of old church, then removed; chancel added and restored 1885. In churchyard stands the E.E. chancel arch of old church. A supposed old font has been built into the wall of the porch, but it is probably a large holy-water stoup. (Reg. 1717.)

Muncaster (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and gable turret for two bells. Drastic restorations were carried out and the transept built in 1874. Parts of the walling are as early as Norman days, but almost the whole of the present details and windows are of

the Perp. style. There are a large number of brass inscriptions and mural monuments commemorative of the Penningtons, Barons Muncaster. The most remarkable of these is thus given in Jefferson's *History of Allendale Ward* (1842): "Of your charitie preye for the sowle of Syr John de Penyngton, sonne of Syr Alan de Penyngton who hadde to Wyfe Elizabeth dowter of Syr Nichols de Radcliffe de derwentwater a woman of noble blode. yis Syr John resseved holie Kynge Harrye whyche was Henry y^e Sixtte at Molcastre 1461. Kynge Harrye gave Sir John a brauve workyd Glasse Cuppe, with his Rod before yat whyllys the famylie shold keep hit unbrecken thei shold gretelye thrif whyche Cuppe is kalled the lucke of Molcastre. He was a grate Captain and heded the left winge of the armie agayne the Scotties: whylles Erle of Northumberland heded the mayne bodie." On the S. side of the churchyard stands a cross-shaft of red sandstone, 54 in. high, of bold interlacing and plait work; antiquaries differ as to its age and character, but it is probably of the Irish-Viking influence of the 10th cent. In front of it, on a modern socket base, is affixed a wheel cross-head, which probably formed its summit. [*Calverley*, 238.] (Reg. 1580.)

Mungrisdale (*St. Kentigern*).—A chapelry of Greystoke. Rebuilt 1756. Bell 1491. Black-letter Bible, 1617. (Reg. 1774.)

Newlands.—An old chapelry of Crosthwaite, Rebuilt 1843, restored 1885. (Reg. 1749.)

Newton Arlosh (*St. John*).—This remarkable fortified church is known to have been first erected in 1309 by Robert de Keldesik, Abbot of Holme Cultram, under licence of the Bishop. It consists simply of nave and tower. The interior measurements of the nave are 25 ft. by 15 ft., and of the tower 12 ft. square, with walls 5 ft. thick. The vaulted chamber of base of tower has a very small entrance into nave, and a newel staircase leading to two upper chambers, in one of which is a fire-place. Upper part of tower has been rebuilt. None of the old windows of the church are less than 7 ft. from the ground, or more than 1 ft. in width. After the dissolution of the abbey the church fell into ruins, and thus remained until 1843, when it was restored and a N. aisle added. Considerable alterations in 1894. See ground-plans in Lysons' volume of 1816.

Newton Reigny (*St. John*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays, N. and S. aisles, and W. gable turret for two bells. Considerable repairs about 1830. Chancel rebuilt in 1876; late Norm. piscina drain rests in S. wall of chancel arch; much altered during restoration. Drastic restoration of rest of church in 1892. Piers of arcades circular on S. side, octagonal and later on N. side; obtuse pointed arches; piscinas at end of each aisle. Circular font has a diameter of 24 in. Note corbels that

supported rood-loft at W. end. One of the roof beams is inscribed: "The Naymes of the carpenters that have buildt thys roufe A.D. 1585, videlicet John Atkinson and Henry Bymont." On the nave floor is a slab incised with a floriated cross, a sword, and a shield of the arms of Vaux of Catterlen. (Reg. 1572.)

Orton (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. gable turret for one bell. Walls over 3 ft. thick, of early 12th cent. Norm. construction. Considerable restoration in 1886. Remains of an E.E. font discovered during restoration, also part of a cross-shaft with nail-head moulding; they have been built into churchyard wall. Bishop Nicolson reported in 1703: "The Church and Quire dark, ill seated and spoil'd with the School-boys." (Reg. 1568.)

Ousby (*St. Patrick*).—Chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. turret for two bells. Much restoration about 1855. Chief entrance W. end. Small priest's door S. of chancel. Old fabric mainly E.E., second quarter of 13th cent. Piscina and 3 sedilia with trefoiled heads in chancel. Within the altar-rails, moved there from recess on S. side of nave, is the wooden effigy (7 ft. long) of a man in chain mail of 13th cent., probably the founder of the church. (Reg. 1663.)

Penrith (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, and W. tower. Rebuilt in pseudo-classic style in 1720-2, at a cost of £2253, excepting the tower.

Interior surrounded on three sides by galleries, supported by monolith columns from Crowdun-dale quarries. Tower exceptionally massive, of red sandstone, 20 ft. square at base, walls 6 ft. thick ; the belfry stage is 22 ft. square and walls 4 ft. thick ; height 71 ft. Core of lowest stage probably Norm., and there is 13th cent. work above it ; but whole tower refaced and much rebuilt late in 15th cent. A short, single pinnacle, of white stone, of "ragged staff" shape, at N.W. angle of embattled parapet ; there used to be seven other like pinnacles. From this circumstance it is conjectured that the great Earl of Warwick, known as the "King-maker," who held the manor of Penrith 1461-71, erected the tower. When Warwick was slain at Barnet, Edward IV. gave this manor to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), who resided at Penrith castle. Easternmost window N. side of church contains contemporary portrait in glass of Richard III. In a window of S. aisle are remarkable portraits, also removed from old church, of Cecily Nevill and her husband Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, grand-parents of Edward IV. and Richard III. [See Furness' *Hist. of Penrith*, 1894.] Among other monuments preserved from the destroyed churches are stone slabs with arms to Richard Coldall, 1462 ; and to Sir Christopher Moresby, 1499. There used to be a table-tomb with effigies to Anthony Hutton, a Master in



PENRITH CHURCH



GIANT'S GRAVE: PENRITH

Chancery, 1637, and Elizabeth his wife. During the rebuilding it was taken to pieces, and the effigies lay in the grounds of Nunwick House, Great Salkeld, until 1893, when they were removed to the churchyard of that parish. In 1907 they were happily restored to the church from which they had been ejected, and now rest at the top of the double flight of stairs beneath the tower. Against inner tower wall is upper half of a well-carved sepulchral slab with foliated head, and against N. outer wall an early priest's slab with incised outlines of chalice and missal. To right-hand side of S. door stands an old holy-water stoup. At W. end is octagonal bowl of old font lost in 1720, found in a garden in Shearun Yard and replaced in church in 1903. On one panel is cut 1661, but bowl appears to be 15th cent.; probably ejected by Commonwealth Puritans and date cut when restored. An old 15th cent. chest with 4 padlocks. An old inscription, renewed in brass, states that the number of those that died of a terrible plague in 1597-8 were: "Penrith 2360, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, and Carlisle 1196." It has been suggested that these numbers include all within the respective rural deaneries.¹

¹ The whole question of the 16th cent. plague attacks in Cumberland and Westmorland, and the particular entries in the Penrith register, are discussed in Dr. Cox's *Parish Registers*, pp. 168-9.

In the churchyard, close to the N. wall of church, stand the group of stones long known as the Giant's Grave, about which many idle tales have been told. Two tall pillar-crosses, cylindrical for most of their height, and then squared into 4 panels, stand 15 ft. apart. The W. one is 11 ft. 3 in. high, the E. one 10 ft. 6 in.; between them have been arranged 4 separate "hogback" monumental stones in pairs facing each other. In reality these stones represent 6 several interments. They date from about the time when the old mythology was giving way before the true Faith. On this side of churchyard also stands a four-holed but mutilated early cross, erected on a new base in 1887. It is known as the Giant's Thumb. As to the symbolism, age, &c., of all these stones, see *Calverley*, pp. 240-52.

There was a house of Austin Friars carrying on their work in Penrith some time before the year 1300. John de Penrith granted them a plot of land in 1318 for enlarging their habitations and area, and John de Crumbwell did the like in 1331 and 1333. Edward I. stopped two nights at this friary and made oblations, when travelling southward. In 1365 Bishop Appleby granted faculty to Thomas de Thornton, a friar of this house, as a general confessor of the diocese; it is rather amusing to find that among the grave crimes reserved to the bishop for absolution, such as cases of loss of life or limb, poaching in the episcopal

parks of Rose and Beaulieu were included. The prior of this house assured Bishop Welton, in 1360, that the voluntary alms of the people of that district were not sufficient to sustain them, whereupon he was appointed, during pleasure, to the vacant charge of Newton Reigny church, the cure of souls being discharged by some fit brother of the community; in 1365 the sacrist of the house was appointed to the same charge for four years. In their church at Penrith these friars started a light of the Nativity, and in order to secure funds for its maintenance Bishop Welton granted a forty days' indulgence to all penitents attending Christmas mass in the friary church or who contributed of their means to the light's sustenance. The memory of these friars is maintained by a house called The Friary, and by a street termed Friar Gate.

Plumland (*St. Cuthbert*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. and S. aisles, N. porch, and W. tower. In 1870-1, the old church, with much Norm., E.E., and Dec. work in the fabric was taken down, and the whole rebuilt and enlarged mainly on E.E. lines, but with old Norm. chancel arch. The E.E. piscina was replaced, and some lancets of that period now light the vestry. A fine "hogback" early gravestone, and other pre-Norm. fragments have been found here. Mr. Collingwood says: "A religious house on the site seems to have existed as early as 880, being

a temporary refuge for the Anglian bearers of the body of St. Cuthbert" (*Calverley*, 253-5). (Reg. 1677.)

Ponsonby.—Chancel, nave, W. tower with broached spire. Tower and spire were erected in 1840, and a costly restoration of continuous chancel and nave was carried out in 1874. The very small remains of early work pertain in the main to the 13th cent. In the nave is a brass inscription to Frances Patryckson, daughter of Sir Thomas Whyet, a privy councillor to Henry VIII., *ob.* 1578. (Reg. 1723.)

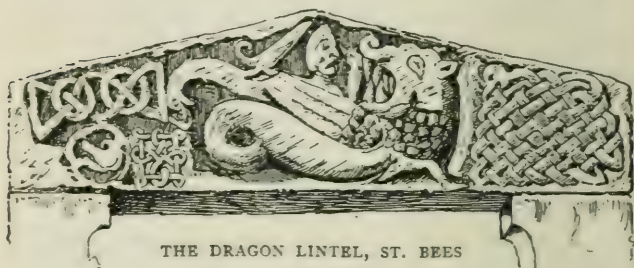
Raughton Head.—The old chapel, after being for a long time in a ruinous condition, was rebuilt 1678, and consecrated by Bishop Rainbow. It was again rebuilt in 1761, and restored in 1881. (Reg. 1663.)

Renwick (*All Saints*).—Rebuilt 1733, and again in 1846. (Reg. 1649.)

Rockcliff (*St. Mary*).—Rebuilt 1848, and again, after destructive lightning, in 1900. (Reg. 1679.)

St. Bees (*Sts. Mary and Bega*).—After the dissolution of the monasteries, the conventual church of the old priory was retained for the parish. This cruciform structure of red sandstone consists of a quire of 6 bays, transepts, central tower, and clerestoried nave of 6 bays. Considerably restored 1855-8, when the tower was raised to over 100 ft.; further restoration in 1873. Approximate date of quire, transepts,

and tower, 1200; of nave, from 1150 to 1250. The W. front is pierced by 3 lancets, but has a fine Norm. doorway with chevron and beak-head mouldings. There are two fragments of knightly effigies, one of 13th and the other of 14th cent. date. There are several pre-Norm. cross-shaft fragments, and a remarkable lintel stone, scarcely to be called a tympanum, with a central carving of St. Michael and the dragon, with a central carving of St. Michael and the dragon,



THE DRAGON LINTEL, ST. BEES

possibly of the 8th cent., and doubtless part of the old nunnery. [*C. and W. T.*, vols. ii. and iii. ; *Calverley*, 259-60.] A considerable variety of late Norm. grave-covers and other fragmentary remains are also preserved. (Reg. 1538.)

The Benedictine priory of St. Bees was founded about 1125 by William Maschin, the first Norm. owner of Coupland, in the extreme S.W. of the county, as a cell or subordinate house of the great abbey of St. Mary, York. It took its name from a previous religious house on the same site,

founded as a nunnery in the 7th cent. by St. Bega or Bees, the daughter of an Irish king, who also gave her name to the vast sheltering headland of St. Bees Head. The Norm. foundation provided for the residence of a prior and six monks. Among its early endowments were the churches and manors of Kirkby, Whicham, and Bootle, and the chapel of Egremont. During its early history manses were bestowed on the priory in the Isle of Man, and the prior had a seat in the local assembly. In 1178 the church of Neddrum, now called Island Magee, in Strangford Lough, was affiliated to St. Bees by Sir John de Conray, the conqueror of Ulster. Neddrum was for a short time a small priory or cell. When St. Bega left this district to establish a nunnery at Hartlepool, she left behind her a bracelet, which was zealously guarded by the monks as a precious and miraculous relic. Solemn obligations were strengthened by an oath taken with the hand touching the bracelet. Other churches which were attached to the priory during the 12th cent. were those of Workington, Gosforth, Corney, and Whitbeck, together with the chapels of Harrington, Clifton, and Loweswater. Robert Paddy, the last prior, a mere tool of Crumwell's to secure the surrender, obtained a pension of £40, a large sum for a comparatively small house. The revenues were estimated in 1535 at £149, 19s. 6d.

St. John-in-the-Vale.—An old chapelry of Crosthwaite. Rebuilt 1846, restored 1893. "In the chancel is an oak chair bearing the date 1685; the oak pulpit is also old and has a sounding-board." (Reg. 1776.) A house of St. John (*domus sancti Johannis*) existed here, either as a hospital or a hermitage, at the beginning of the 13th cent., and gave its name to the vale.

Great Salkeld (St. Cuthbert).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally Norm. Plain Norm. chancel arch, with bold scalloped jamb-shafts. Fine S. doorway Norm., with 3 recessed orders, but width of opening only 2 ft. 7 in. A plain, circular-headed N. doorway is built-up. Tower added, like those of Burgh and Newton Arlosh, early in 14th cent. for defence; it has 5 floors, the two lowest vaulted. Small iron-framed door into the church. A variety of early grave-slabs are built up into walling of tower. Chancel is late Perp.; probably rebuilt by Stephen Close, rector here, and Archdeacon of Carlisle, *ob.* 1470; there is an almost illegible brass inscription to his memory. In the chancel, moved from S. side of nave, is the red sandstone effigy to Archdeacon Caldebeck, *ob.* 1320. The inscription in Lombardic capitals—*Hic jacet Magister Thomas de Caldebec Archidiaconus Karell.* This rectory was held in connection with the archdeaconry of Carlisle up to

1855. The E. end is panelled with oak from Jacobean bench-ends. Portion of an old altar-slab is used as a credence table. The windows on the S. side of the nave are all modern insertions. Within the church is an uninscribed Roman altar, dug up in the churchyard in 1898. In the tower are an old iron headpiece, breast-plate, and other pieces of parish armour. (Reg. 1583.)

Scaleby (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles. Of Norm. origin, but the fabric underwent drastic restoration in 1861 and again in 1905. Very little of old architectural interest remains. There are the remains of a Roman altar. Bishop Nicolson was here on 16 June, 1703. He says: "I found the Church here a good firm Building with a Spacious Tower. . . . 'Tis built Chapple-wise; without a distinct Chancel. They want a Font, Rails at the Altar, &c. . . . No surplices No C. Prayer book." The poor octagonal font bears date 1707, and has the initials of the churchwardens and the parson; it has no drain. (Reg. 1706.)

Sebergham (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, and modern tower. Hardly any interest pertains to the fabric. When restored in 1880, chancel was almost entirely rebuilt; in 1905, the nave had new roof and windows, and a W. gallery was erected. Bishop Nicolson was here in June,

1703: "The Outside in good Repair; and the Inside pretty tolerable. The Schoolmaster teaches in the Westend; and none but writers come near ye Communion Table, which is rail'd in." (Reg. 1694.)

Skelton (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, porch, and W. tower. There is but little old work left in the body of the church; it was substantially repaired in 1794, and considerably restored in 1879. The building was in a most scandalous state when visited by Bishop Nicolson in 1704. "The outside of the Quire (which I had observed in the beginning of the winter to be almost half cover'd with Turff) was now patch'd up with Slate and Lime, hang'd on (as the Man's own Upper Garments usually are) in a very loose and slovenly manner: For, the Timber and Lathes being faulty within, the Slates lie all in Hills and Dales, and cannot possibly (as here they stand exposed to the Weather) hang on to the year's end. The prospect was as unpleasant within. The East Windows (for there are three, long and narrow ones, of 'em) are half wall'd up: And the six small ones on the Sides so shatter'd and open, that the Pidgeons come in as freely as into a Cote. Here they breed all the Summer on the Topps of the Walls. . . . The Table itself and the floor whereon it stands is likewise in great disorder. On the North wall there is a Desk, whereon Bp. Jewel's Works were formerly chain'd:

But that Book's gone, many years ago, and none succeeds. Here are two Side Isles or Chappels: whereof that y^e South (as appears from a Vessel for Holy-water) has been an Oratory. In the other there's a Vault in the Wall." The Bishop also noted the two bells, dedicated respectively to St. Michael and St. Mary, and a brass relative to a charity left by Thomas Wilson, priest, 1584. The substantial embattled tower, with four short pinnacles, is mainly 15th cent. The font beneath it dates from 1890. (Reg. 1580.)

Stanwix (*St. Michael*).—A fine cruciform building in E.E. style. Rebuilt on old site 1841; partly destroyed by fire and repaired 1843; completely restored and apse added 1893. In the churchyard is the much-worn 15th cent. effigy of a woman in red sandstone. (Reg. 1660.)

Stapleton (*St. Mary*).—Rebuilt on old site 1830. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, found it in a most shameful plight: "The Quire here is most intolerably Scandalous. No Glass in the Windows; No Ascent to anything that looks like an Altar; no Flooring; No Seats. . . . The parishioners follow the Example of their Parson; and have the Body of the Church in as nasty a pickle as the Quire. . . . Not one pane of Glass in any of the Windows. The Font is abominable, the Seats most scurvily low, and (in a word) everything very wretched." (Reg. 1725.)

Thornthwaite (*St. Mary*).—Re-erected and

enlarged 1853. One of the five old chapelries of Crosthwaite, formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1841. (Reg. 1775.)

Threlkeld (*St. Mary*).—Small plain fabric, nave and chancel in one, N. porch, and W. tower. Bishop Nicolson's entries of 9 October, 1703, are of interest: "Their Register-Book begins at 1573. . . . Before we shut this Book, we must observe one extraordinary Custom of the place, to be proved by it. Formal Contracts of Marriage are herein Recorded; and Sureties enter'd for the payment of five Shillings to the poor by the party that draws back. The Quire part was built by the parish or Chapelry within Memory; 17^{li} being taken off from the public Stock for that purpose. . . . The Seats are mostly unbacked. Here are no Communion Rails, nor any Letter'd Monument."

Thursby (*St. Andrew*).—Rebuilt in 1846 on the site of an ancient fabric, said to have been built by David I., King of Scotland (1124-53). (Reg. 1649.)

Thwaite.—An old chapelry of Millom. The ancient chapel of *St. Anne* was rebuilt in 1721 and again in 1807. The present church, built on a higher site, on the opposite side of the road, was consecrated in 1854. (Reg. 1724.)

Torpenhow (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays, N. and S. aisles, N. transept, S. porch,

and W. gable turret for one bell. Of a late Norm. church there are considerable traces on N. side of chancel, and of the E. window displaced in 13th cent.; also a noteworthy Norm. piscina in the S. wall. The chancel arch is a fine example of 12th cent. work, with grotesque figures on the capitals of the jamb-shafts; the font, too, is Norm., with an interlaced band of arcading; the circular shaft is much later and bears heraldic ornament. The N. transept, of the Geometric period, is *c.* 1275. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, wrote: "The Body of the Church was lately beautify'd by Mr Thomas Addison; who having enlarged his paternal Estate at Low-wood brook, and wanting a Seat answerable to his present Quality, offer'd to Cover the Middle Isle with a fair painted Canopy of Firr, on Condition of haveinge Leave to erect such a Seat at his own Charge." When the church underwent considerable restoration in 1880, involving a new S. porch and S. aisle, the old walling was re-used, with the result that an early incised Saxon dial may now be seen inside the S. wall between the two square-headed windows [*Calverley*, 270]. The unique deal ceiling of the nave, with conventional flowers and gilding, was happily preserved by the restorers. Over the W. window is an incised 14th cent. slab, and in the churchyard wall is an earlier sepulchral slab with foliated cross and sword. A recumbent female effigy of

stone is also in the churchyard. [*Calverley*, 270-1.] (Reg. 1656.)

Uldale (*St. James*).—Chancel, nave, porch, and W. gable turret for two bells. The nave was rebuilt in 1830, and the chancel in 1837. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he wrote: "The whole of y^e Body of the Church looks dark still, and wants the opening of its little windows to the bottom. . . . The Cup for y^e Communion is thin, old and little; kept in a quier old Leathern Case, bearing the Date of 1571. The Belfry, betwixt ye Church and Quire, endangers the Arch wherever it stands." The *cuir bouilli* chalice case is still preserved. (Reg. 1642.)

Ulpha (*St. John*).—The chapel lies 7 miles N. of the mother-church of Millom. It is a plain, humble, ancient building of local stone, consisting of nave, W. porch, and gable turret for two bells. (Reg. 1703.) It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Duddon, and inspired Wordsworth to write one of his best sonnets :

The Kirk of Ulpha to the pilgrim's eye
Is welcome as a star, that doth present
Its shining forehead through the peaceful rent
Of a black cloud diffused o'er half the sky :
Or as a fruitful palm-tree towering high
O'er the parched waste beside an Arab's tent ;
Or the Indian tree whose branches, downward bent,
Take root again, a boundless canopy.

How sweet were leisure ! could it yield no more
 Than 'mid that wave-washed Churchyard to recline,
 From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine ;
 Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
 Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,
 Soothed by the unseen river's gentle roar.

Waberthwaite (*St. John*).—Nave and chancel in one, W. porch, and bell gable for two bells re-erected in 1706. The font is a substantial rectangular block with chamfered angles, no stem ; probably Norm. A remarkably interesting and large cross-shaft, which cannot be later than the 10th cent., and is possibly 7th cent., served for a long time as a lintel over the church porch. But in 1884 it was taken down and refixed in its old socket-stone, which was found lying in the churchyard. It is of red sandstone, and measures, irrespective of the socket, 6 ft. 8 in. high ; 1 ft. 7 in. wide at bottom, and 1 ft. 3 in. at top ; and 10½ in. in thickness at bottom, and 8 in. at top. One face and both edges of the cross are covered with flat band interlacings ; the other chief face has symbolic designs and two animal panels. In the vestry is the fragment of an Anglian cross-shaft of red sandstone, with much worn ornament ; it is 43½ in. long. [*Calverley*, 233-5.] (Reg. 1654.) Churchwarden Accounts, 1676.

Warwick (*St. Leonard*).—Chancel with apse, nave, W. porch, and W. bell-turret. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, wrote a pitiful account : " The



WABERTHWAITE: CROSS SHAFT

Quire here, as in many other places, is shamefully abus'd by the Children that are taught in it. . . . There seem to have been a great many windows in y^e East End, wch is built in a Semi-Circle, but they are all now wall'd up; and over the Arch on y^e Inside there's a Vacant Space, wherein pidgeons breed and thence dung the whole Quire under 'em. . . . There has been formerly a Square Tower at the West End; but at present they have only a pitiful Lodgement for a single little Bell." This apse is divided externally into 13 panels by square pilasters, 3 of these pierced with narrow lights. A good early Norm. arch of 2 orders at W. end; it originally opened into a narthex of which the foundations remain. This church (formerly known as Warthewick chapel) was given in 1088 by Ralph de Meschines to the abbey of St. Mary of York; the advowson was transferred at the dissolution to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Considerable restoration in 1870. (Reg. 1684.)

Nether Wasdale.—The chapel is 10 miles distant from mother-church of St. Bees. Chancel, nave, modern aisle, and W. gable turret for one bell. Devoid of special interest; font modern. Picture post-cards claim it as "The Smallest Church in England," but this is an error, for it was but a chapel of St. Bees. The smallest perfect parish church in England is Culbone, Somerset. (Reg. 1711.)

Watermillock.—There was a church here on the verge of Lake Ullswater, which was destroyed in a Scottish raid, probably in the days of John de Southwell, the last rector; he was instituted in 1386. The site is known as Old Church, and is marked by an aged yew. For some time there was no place of worship, but eventually in Queen Mary's reign a church was built a mile from the lake near Priest's Crag, and became known as New Kirk. It was consecrated in 1558 by Bishop Oglethorpe of Carlisle, when on his way to take part in Elizabeth's coronation. This second simple church gave way in 1884 to a much larger fabric on the same site. (Reg. 1579.)

Westward (*St. Hilda*).—Chancel, nave, W. porch, and W. gable turret for one bell. Considerably restored in 1873, and again in 1896. Bishop Nicolson, when here in 1703, wrote: "I was glad to find the Curate surrounded wth so good a Number of Scholars; tho' I could have wish'd to have seen them elsewhere than in the Chancel, and spoiling Mr. Barwis's 1648 monument (at the West-end of the Church) with writing their Copies upon it. The lads gave a good Acc^t in Horace, Virgil, etc. The Quire part is onely separated within, and indecently crowded with Seats." (Reg. 1605.)

Wetheral (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, with N. chapel, nave of 4 bays, N. aisle, and W. tower.

Chancel rebuilt 1872; tower erected 1762, rebuilt, and nave drastically "restored" 1882. In the aisle are the recumbent alabaster effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld, *ob.* 1500, and Jane his wife, only child and heiress of Roland Vaux of Trylamain; though mutilated they are notable instances of the armour and costume of the period. The chapel of the Howards of Corby, erected in 1792, contains various elaborate monuments, including a group in white marble, by Nollekins, to the wife of Henry Howard of Corby. (Reg. 1674.)

The Benedictine priory of Wetheral was founded in the beautiful valley of the Eden, a little to the N. of Carlisle, by the great Norman lord Ranulf Meschin about 1106, as a cell or dependent priory of the great abbey of St. Mary, York. It originally consisted of a prior and 12 monks, and was endowed with the manor of Wetheral, the churches of Wetheral, Warwick, and Appleby (2), two parts of Ranulf's tithes of his domain on both sides of the Eden, and of Meaburn and Salkeld. The house was originally dedicated to St. Constantine, but afterwards to the Holy Trinity and St. Constantine. Subsequent donations including the churches of Kirkby Stephen, Ormside, Morland, Cliburn, Bromfield, and Croglin; but some of them afterwards reverted to the Bishop of Carlisle. As to the

special chartered rights of permanent Sanctuary possessed by this priory, in an adjoining district on both sides the Eden, marked by six crosses, reference should be made to the full account (correcting various usual errors) in Dr. Cox's *Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers*, 1911, pp. 114-6. Several priors of Wetheral were advanced to the distinction of abbots of St. Mary, York, and one, William de Tanfield, in 1308, to the great priory of Durham. Ralf Hartley, the last prior, one of Crumwell's numerous tools, signed the surrender on 20 October, 1538. Only one other monk's signature is attached to the document; it does not bear the conventual seal, but merely one with the newly made prior's initials. The revenues of the house were valued at £117, 11s. 10d. The prior obtained a pension of £20. The conventual church and monastic buildings were speedily demolished; only the gatehouse was standing in 1687; this gatehouse, with its flanking turrets, yet remains.

Whicham (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. gable turret with two pre-Reformation bells. It was considerably repaired in 1858, when new windows were inserted and the transept built. It was again restored in 1901. (Reg. 1569.)

Whitbeck (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, and W. gable turret for two bells. Restored in 1883 on severe lines, and presents but little of interest, save a female stone effigy in red sandstone and

the font. Local tradition calls her the "Lady of Annaside"; probably the lady is one of the Hudlestons of Annes, or Annaside, a hamlet of this parish, 2 miles N.W. of the church. A wimple and veil show that she was a vowess widow; the feet rest on a dog; the date is *c.* 1300. The interesting E.E. font consists of a cluster of pillars with the capitals hollowed out to form a shallow, quatrefoil bowl. (Reg. 1597.)

Whitehaven.—"A little old chapel," as N. and B. term it, of pre-Reformation date, sufficed until near the end of 17th cent. An old print, "A S.E. Prospect of Whitehaven in the year 1642," when there were about forty houses, shows this chapel as an humble edifice with a bell-turret and a cross on the E. end. In 1693, the capacious chapel of St. Nicholas was erected; it was rebuilt on a much larger scale in 1883, at a cost of £18,000. The old porch, bearing the inscription "Consecrated in 1693," is still standing. (Reg. 1693.)

Wigton (St. Mary).—Rebuilt on old site 1788, restored 1882. It contains monuments from the old church to Colonel Thomas Barnes, 1648, and to Rev. John Brown, vicar of Wigton, 1763. (Reg. 1613.)

At Wigton there was a Hospital of St. Leonard, probably, from its dedication, for lepers. But little is known about it. It held some property

at Waverton. When the chantries were dissolved in 1546, George Lancaster was returned as incumbent of the hospital of St. Leonard, Wigton.

Workington (*St. Michael*).—Rebuilt 1770. Reconstructed and restored after great fire of 1887. Chancel, nave, aisles, S. and W. porches and W. tower, after Dec. style. In N. aisle is a table-tomb with the effigies of Sir Christopher Curwen and Elizabeth de Hudleston his wife, 1450. Inscription round edge of tomb—*Orate pro animabus Xtoferi Curwen militis et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus*. The knight, in plate armour, wears collar of SS. with pendant star, with head resting on cushion, and tilting helmet with crest of a unicorn's head. The cushions at the lady's head are supported by small angels. The hands of both knight and lady hold hearts. There are several fragments of early interlaced cross shafts, and also some incised mediæval cross slabs. [*Calverley*, 282-3.] (Reg. 1680.)

Wythburn.—Chancel, nave, vestry, and W. gable turret for one bell. It was one of the 5 old chapelries of Crosthwaite. Rebuilt 1740; restored in 1872, when chancel and vestry were erected. Wordsworth refers to this unpretending structure as—

Wythburn's modest house of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling.

(Reg. 1777.)

Wythop.—An old chapelry of Brigham, formed into a parish in 1835. The present church (*St. Margaret*) was built in 1864. The old chapel, near Kelsick farm, has long been in ruins. (Reg. 1792.)

APPENDIX

Modern Churches, with Date of Erection

Bassenthwaite, St. John, 1878.	Maryport, St. John, 1763, re- built 1890.
Bigrigg (Egremont), 1880.	Maryport, Christchurch, 1872.
Blackford, 1870.	Millom, St. George, 1877.
Broughton, 1856.	Mosser, Old Church, 1773.
Broughton Moor, 1904.	" New Church, 1891.
Calderbridge, 1842.	Nenthead, 1845.
Carlisle, Holy Trinity, 1833.	Newton, West, 1856.
" Christ Church, 1854.	Nichol Forest, 1744, rebuilt 1866.
" St. Stephen, 1865.	Plumpton Wall, 1767.
" St. John, 1860.	Rosley, 1840.
" St. James, 1867.	Scotby, 1854.
" St. Mary, 1869.	Seascale, 1890.
" St. Paul, 1870.	Seaton, West, 1893.
" St. Aidan, 1902.	Setmurthy, 1794.
Cleator Moor, 1872.	Silloth, 1871.
Cockermouth, Christ Church, 1863.	Skirwith, 1858.
Cotehill, 1868.	Talkin, 1842.
Frizington, 1868.	Uldale, St. John, 1868.
Gamblesby, 1860.	Upperby, — .
Gilsland, 1851.	Walton, 1870.
Grange-in-Borrowdale, 1868.	Waverton, 1865.
Haverigg, 1891.	Whitehaven, Holy Trinity, 1715.
Hayton-with-Mealo, 1868.	" St. James, 1752.
Hensingham, 1790.	" Christchurch, 1845.
Holme, St. Cuthbert, 1850.	Workington, St. John, 1823.
" St. Paul, 1845.	Wreay, 1843.
Houghton, 1846.	
Ive Gill, 1868.	
Keswick, St. John, 1838.	

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND



ST. LAURENCE, APPLEBY

WESTMORLAND

Ambleside.—Chapel of *St. Anne* (Grasmere parish) erected on site of predecessor in 1812. First record of a chapel here in 1597, but doubtless there was one at a much earlier date. In 1620 a commission was granted by the Archdeacon of Richmond for division of chapel into pews or seats. At that time the fabric was 72 ft. long by 21 ft. broad; there were 51 benches and 4 pews each side, and the altar-table was flanked by seats. License for baptizing, marrying, and burying at the chapel was obtained in 1674. Ambleside was not constituted a parish until 1863. (Reg. 1642.) [*C. and W.T.*, New Ser., vi. 1-96.]

Appleby (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel with chapels, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch and W. tower. In 1174 the town of Appleby was sacked by William King of the Scots, and the church burnt down. At W. end of N. aisle the base course remains of the old Norm. N. aisle, and also part of flat Norman buttress. In 1176, Henry II. rebuilt the church, adding a massive W. tower. The basement of tower, with deeply splayed light in N. wall, is of that date. Early in 13th cent. a

beautiful E.E. porch and S. doorway were erected. A S. chancel aisle was built in 1286 for chantry of Blessed Virgin; extended eastward much later to serve as mortuary for Parker family. Arcades of nave, 5 arches each side, with clustered columns, are also end of 13th cent. N. chancel aisle, founded as St. Nicholas chantry chapel 1330. In 1388 Appleby was again laid waste by Scots, when church again suffered severely from fire. Early next century church repaired, as shown in tower, square-headed windows of aisles, and clerestory to nave. In 1655, the celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, repaired the church throughout at the cost of £700. Some good parclose screenwork and low stallwork, 15th cent., each side of chancel. At W. end of S. aisle are 3 chained folio volumes of Fox's *Martyrs*, 1632, presented to the church by Richard More, stationer, of London, a son of Anthony More, a tailor of Appleby. At E. end of N. side of nave are the Corporation seats, with some bold renaissance carving, and wrought-iron stand for sword and mace. Within the pew is a Prayer Book, with silver plate on cover inscribed: "The gift of Lancelot Machil¹ to the succeeding

¹ The Machells of Crackenthorpe, a manor in this parish, were one of the most ancient families in the north of England. Their descent has been traced uninterruptedly from Henry I. to present day. Their 6 centuries' connection with Crackenthorpe ended in 1786 when Lancelot Machell, grandson of this mayor, lord of Crackenthorpe, sold the estate to Lord Lonsdale. In

Mayors of Appleby, 1741." There are several fragments of E.E. grave-slabs in the porch. On the sill of former outer window on S. side of chancel—tracery removed when S. chapel was extended—rests curious female figure in stone, bearing on breast foliated head of sepulchral cross, *c.* 1250. E. end of N. chancel aisle is a fine alabaster table-tomb, with effigy of Margaret (Russell), wife of George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, *ob.* 1616. She was mother of Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, whose effigy is on another table-tomb close at hand, together with a black marble mural memorial, with elaborate series of heraldic shields, *ob.* 1675. (Reg. 1694.) [*C. and W.T.*, v. 117-9; xi. 271.]

Appleby.—*St. Michael* is on an eminence opposite the castle. Chancel, nave, S. aisle, transept and porch, and N. tower. A few traces of original Saxon church, notably a hog-back tombstone now built into N. wall over a disused doorway. Semicircular head of small early window built into W. wall of tower also appears to be pre-Norm. S. entrance within porch E.E., with dog-tooth moulding. Near by small lancet of like date. Buttresses apparently 13th cent., but W. end almost smothered in ivy. Tower on N. side built 1877 Captain Machell, a grandson of Lancelot, repurchased Crackenthorpe Hall, restored the old portion, and added to it a new house. *Machell of Crackenthorpe*, by E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald (1886). At Crackenthorpe are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Giles.

in 1885-6, when there was general restoration. Much repair and rebuilding in 1659 by the celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery. The 14th cent. transept served as the Lady Chapel. Good arcade of 5 arches S. side of nave ; piers of four filleted shafts, *temp.* Edward I. Beneath sepulchral arch in S. wall, recumbent effigy of a lady ; on canopy arms of Musgrave impaling Roos ; it commemorates Elizabeth, d. of Thomas, 5th Baron Roos, who was sheriff of Westmorland, and wife of (1) William, 3rd Baron Zouche, and (2) Thomas Lord Clifford : *ob.* 1393. Piscina in transept ; also two piscinæ S. side of chancel, close together, one 14th cent., and the other, with hood-mould, 15th cent. Note several 13th cent. fragments of sepulchral slabs built into tower and interior of porch. W. end of nave covered with a modern wall-painting of Angel appearing to the Shepherds. (Reg. 1582.)

St. Nicholas Hospital was a small hospital to the N.W. of Appleby, on the road to Crackenthorpe. It was given by John de Veteripont to the abbey of Shap. Bishop Walter of Carlisle (1225-1296) confirmed this grant on condition that they maintained three lepers there for ever. On its suppression it was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Wharton.

The Carmelites or White Friars had a house at Appleby, said to have been founded in 1281

by Lords Vesey, Percy, and Clifford. On his journey south, in 1300, Edward I. lodged for a night at this friary. A void plot adjoining the house, 40 perches long by 16 perches in breadth was granted to the prior and friars in 1305 for the enlargement of their area. Edward III., on 20 November, 1335, licensed these friars to retain their whole manse and area, with oratory and other buildings, as enclosed by walls and dykes; this royal grant became necessary in consequence of their having lost their charter of foundation, with other charters and muniments relating to the acquisition of their manse, which had been carried away and destroyed by the Scots in their late invasion of the Kingdom. On its dissolution, the house was granted, on 24 October, 1543, to Christopher Crackenthorpe.

Asby (*St. Peter*).—Entirely rebuilt in 1866. Of the old church, Bishop Nicolson wrote, in 1704, "The Quire here is neat and uniform. . . . The Body of the Church is little (proportion'd to ye parish) and tolerably well seated. But the Font is most inconveniently placed behind a pillar. The two little Bells hang in a Frame of Stone, somewhat like that at Bowness." N. and B. are content to say "an ancient building with three bells." (Reg. 1657.)

Askham (*St. Columba*).—Rebuilt after a meagre style in 1832. N. and B. mention a S. aisle, with recessed monument to W. de Sand-

ford, 5 Hen. V.; also slab in chancel to J. de Claworth, vicar, 1346. (Reg. 1566.)

Bampton (*St. Patrick*).—Erected in 1726 on the site of its predecessor. It was in a sad plight in 1704, "The Roof was chiefly supported by three Birchen props." (Reg. 1638.)

Barbon (*St. Bartholomew*).—Rebuilt in 1815, and again in 1892-3 on old site. (Reg. 1813.)

Barton (*St. Michael*).—Chancel with S. chapel, nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and low central tower. First church had early Norm. chancel, nave, and central tower. E. and W. archways of tower originally plain lofty Norm., only 7 ft. wider. In 13th cent., to open out chancel, low pointed arches inserted full width of tower; tops of old rounded arches left open above, but doubtless blocked up in first instance. Under tower, on S. side, deeply splayed Norm. light. Upper part of tower late Norm. Chancel extended, S. chapel added to chancel, and aisles to nave at different times in 13th cent.; three-light E. window of chancel Edw. I. N. arcade of nave 3 arches, piers of four grouped shafts with fillets, and corbelled responds, late 13th cent.; built-up plain Norm. doorway in N. wall, moved here when aisle was built. S. aisle arcade octagonal piers and responds, 15th cent. S. porch, apparently 16th cent., over entrance in panel quartered coat of Musgrave. Inner doorway late Norm. or Trans., two jamb-shafts each side. S. chancel chapel



BARTON : THE CHANCEL ARCH



has now wide arch, E. and W. corbels bear arms, barry of 4 and estoile in chief. Holy-water stoup within S. door of chapel; small piscina niche with ogee head. In E. wall, below window, carved slab of conventional foliage, 6 ft. by 2 ft. 3 in.; probably early 16th cent. reredos. S. side of chancel, blocked-up Norm. window and priest's doorway just E. of chapel. On the floor N. side fine 13th cent. grave-slab, with foliated cross in relief, sword sinister side, shield dexter; Lombardic marginal inscription, nearly illegible, but "Mercy, Mercy" can be read. Fine altar-rails are probably pre-Laudian. Against E. wall, N. of altar, is an inscription on brass to Francisca Dawes, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, 1673. After a Latin record occur the following marvellous lines in rhymed English :

Under this stone Reader Interr'd doth lye
 beauty and vertues true Epitomy.
 Att her appearance the Noone Sun
 blushed and shrunk in 'cause quite outdone.
 In her concenter'd did all graces dwell,
 God pluckt my Rose yt he might take a smell.
 I'll say noe more but weeping wish I may
 Soone wth thy Deare chast ashes come to lay.

The octagonal font is 13th cent., and the cover about a century later. The aisle windows are all debased, and appear to be of Charles I. date, though several are renewed. The church underwent considerable restoration and was re-seated in 1904.

[*C. and W. T.*, iv. 407-10.] (Reg. 1676.)

Beetham (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Whellan says: "It was originally Saxon, and some parts of that architecture still remain." There is little or no doubt that the lower part of the tower is pre-Norm. The S. arcade of the nave of 4 arches with circular piers, is Norm., and so too is the S. doorway. The S. arches of the N. arcade are pointed, with octagonal piers. Most of the outer work of the church is Perp. of the 15th cent., including the clerestory, but there is Dec. tracery in some of the windows. The architectural history has been somewhat complicated by a severe restoration, *c.* 1875. In the W. windows are portions of old glass, including figures of bishops and kings, which were formerly in the clerestory. The font, enclosed in a casing of oak, is dated 1636. In the chancel is a table-tomb on which rest the mutilated 15th cent. effigies of Sir Robert Myddleton and his wife Anne, d. of Roger de Betham. In 1834, when digging a grave on the N. side of the nave, a large stone was discovered at the base of a pier containing about 100 coins of Edward the Confessor and the two first Norman kings. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 258–262.] (Reg. 1608.)

Bolton (*All Saints*).—Former chapel of Morland, chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. gable turret with 2 bells. Much of the masonry is

undoubtedly Norm., E. doorway a fine example of that period, with figure capitals. The W. buttresses and other details show that the fabric was restored and chancel lengthened in the E.E. period of the 13th cent. The church underwent considerable repair about 1848. On the N. side of the church above a window is a bas-relief of red sandstone, 20 in. by 16½ in., showing the rough carvings of two Norm. knights, in the tall pointed helmets and kite-shaped shields, *temp.* Henry II., fighting with lances on horseback. An adjoining slab has an inscription in uncial letters; it was discussed at length in *Gent. Mag.* of 1780, but has hitherto eluded any rational interpretation. The much worn effigy of a 14th cent. lady is built into the outer S. wall. There is a notable early incised dial at the S.W. angle, not in its original position. [*C. and W. T.*, ii. 276-9; *Calverley*, 57-8.] (Reg. 1665.)

Brougham (*St. Ninian*), locally called Nine Kirks.—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. gable turret with one bell. At the west end of the parish, close to Brougham Hall, there is an ancient chapel of ease dedicated to St. Wilfrid. N. and B. say that "This church and chapel being both much in decay, the Countess of Pembroke, in the years 1658 and 1659, pulled them totally down and rebuilt the same, more handsomely and strongly, all at her

own cost." During repairs to the vault under the chancel of St. Ninian in 1846, several skeletons covered with sepulchral slabs came to light. One of these slabs of red sandstone, bearing a floriated cross with a sword on one side and a round shield on the other, was supposed to cover Udard de Broham, governor of Appleby Castle, *ob.* 1185, whilst another was assigned to Gilbert de Broham, *ob.* 1220. These interesting memorials are now covered by trap-doors. The chapel of St. Wilfrid was restored and refitted on costly lines by Henry, first Baron Brougham and Vaux, 1840-50. (Reg. 1480.)

Brough (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave of 6 bays, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Under modern S. porch is a good Norm. doorway, with an outer order of chevron mouldings; the inner moulding is of Norm. faces or masks arranged after the "beak-head" fashion. In the S. wall next the tower is a large Norm. window. All the other windows are square-headed, late Perp. or Tudor in style. N. aisle separated from nave by arcade of 6 arches with octagonal piers; a 7th arch between chancel and N. chapel. No clerestory lights, plain parapets; but note on S. side two-light upper window to throw light on the rood. No chancel arch. Massive embattled tower, with angle buttresses, and two pair of square-headed bell-chamber windows each side, erected 1513. Vestry N. side of east end

of chancel on site of earlier (13th cent.) adjunct or sacristy; squint to high altar. Stone pulpit bears date 1624; but this denotes repair, lower part at least a century older. Altar rails inscribed I. F. 1704. Holy table is very probably of like date. Considerable restoration 1879-80. It was at this time an inscribed stone was discovered, which brought no small ridicule on several learned antiquaries. Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, like others, declared it to be in runes, and "the most valuable English monument ever found in Great Britain." He was bold enough to attempt a rendering of it, which appeared in the 3rd volume of his *Runic Monuments*, where it figures as the gravestone of an early Christian martyr! But in 1884 it was proved to consist of five Greek hexameters, commemorating one Hermes, a youth of Commagene, in Syria, who died, aged 16, in an expedition against the Cimmerians! The stone is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. (Reg. 1556.)

A hospital, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Gabriel, was founded at Gibgarth, in this parish, in 1506, by John Brunskill; it maintained two beds for travellers or other poor persons. The chapel was served by two priests; one of them was to teach grammar, and the other singing to children without any charge. At the dissolution of the religious houses, this

hospital was suppressed, but part of the revenues were appropriated to a free school.

Burneside (*St. Oswald*).—Rebuilt in 1881 on site of previous church erected in 1826, and near that of an earlier structure built in 1717. (Reg. 1717.)

Burton-in-Kendal (*St. James*).—Chancel with two late chapels, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. A considerable restoration of 1844 much altered the fabric and destroyed ancient work; the chancel was rebuilt and N. door closed. Prior to that date there was no clerestory. Again restored in 1872, when the old font was replaced. Much of the tower is Norm. Whellan mentions the pulpit and reading desk as “curiously carved and bearing the date 1607.” He also noted that on the Dalton mortuary chapel, on the S. side, were the words: “Soli Deo Gloria. P. S. Fundator, 1628; and on the Preston chapel, on the N. side, “Gloria Deo in Excelsis. J. F. F., 1634.” (Reg. 1653.)

Cliburn (*St. Cuthbert*).—Small church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and gable turret for 2 bells. Repaired in 1849. Considerable restoration and S. aisle added in 1886–7. Low early Norm. arch into chancel; small light of same period N. side of chancel. S. doorway also Norm., with chevron moulding; uncarved tympanum, but two small figures on lintel-stone. In E. jamb of doorway an early dial, figured by

Calverley. Octagonal font on earlier Norm. shaft. Within porch are built up two Roman stones found in the walls in 1887; the one on the left is an inscription relative to rebuilding a bath; that on the right is the longitudinal half of a fine inscribed altar. The base of the churchyard cross is ancient. [*C. and W.T.*, New Ser., xii. 131-6.] (Reg. 1565.)

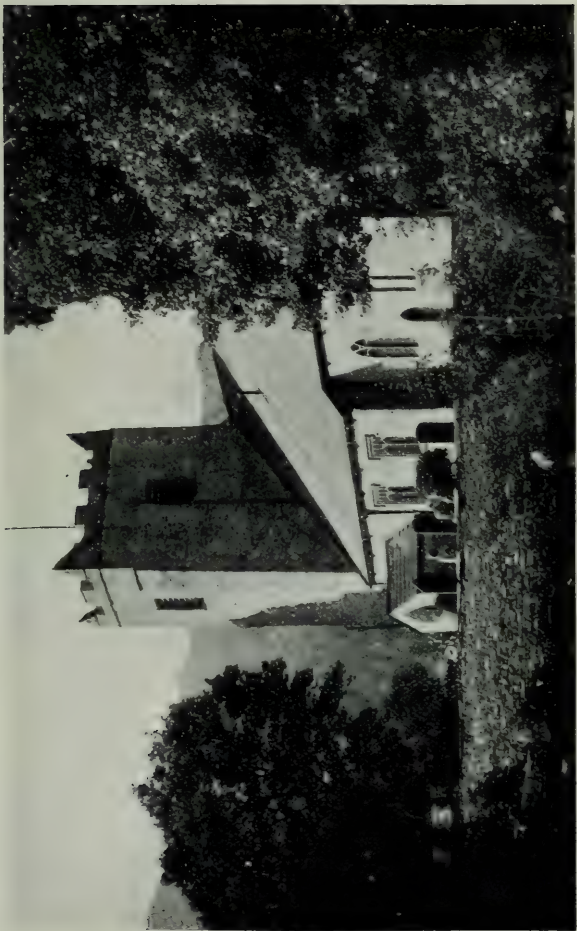
Clifton (*St. Cuthbert*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and gable turret for one bell. In 1849 the church was considerably repaired and the chancel rebuilt. The small amount of old work remaining is mostly 13th cent. Bishop Nicolson wrote of this church in 1703: "The Arch betwixt ye Chansell and Body of the Church has been lately taken down; and that alteration makes both much warmer than they were before." Reg. 1675; they contain the following reference to the '45 raid of Prince Charles: "Ten dragoons were interred here 19th December 1745, who were killed by the rebels the evening before the skirmish between the Duke of Cumberland's army and the rebel's army at Clifton Moor."

Crook (*St. Catherine*).—Erected in 1887, in place of an earlier fabric, the old tower of which is still standing. Of the old chapel N. and B. merely state that it is "a fair building with a tower steeple and one bell"; nor does Whellan add to this information. (Reg. 1742.)

Crosby Garrett (*St. Andrew*).—The church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and

small W. tower or turret (rebuilt 1874), stands on a steep, lofty eminence commanding the village. The original chancel arch was narrow Norm., and, as at Burton, was superseded by a low pointed wide arch; the upper part of the built-up round-headed arch shows on the chancel side. On S. side, close to arch, is the head of an early Norm. light. The E. window is a triple lancet, but dates from restoration of 1883. There is a piscina niche with trefoil head on S. side and a two-light Dec. window. On the N. side a lancet window, and a large, long almary, probably intended for the storage of tapers. The 3 arches to the N. aisle are fine examples of late Norm. work, with circular piers. There is a large squint from E. end commanding high altar, also a small adjacent piscina. This aisle was for a long time used for parish school. The porch has the date 1662 on the roof timbers. (Reg. 1539.)

Crosby Ravensworth (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, N. and S. porches and W. tower with small spire. The original church late Norm. on cruciform plan; of this the massive piers eastward of nave are evidence; the other piers seem to have disappeared when central tower fell. Fabric remodelled about middle of 13th cent., and various details of E.E. work remain. Considerable alterations were made towards close of 15th cent. by Sir Lancelot Threlkeld. A chantry on N. side of chancel has the arms of Threlkeld impaling Brom-



GRASMERE CHURCH

flete and Vesey, denoting his marriage with Margaret, widow of John, Lord Clifford, slain at battle of Towton Moor, 1461, daughter and heiress of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey. There are remains of a table-tomb supposed to commemorate Sir Lancelot ; he died *c.* 1512. The 13th cent. octagonal font bears the well-known Greek palindrome inscription, which reads the same either way. The church was largely repaired in 1811, when the tower was rebuilt ; a great scheme of restoration extended from 1873 to 1876. [*C. and W. T.*, ii. 218-23.] (Reg. 1570.)

Crosscrake (*St. Thomas*).—Founded in reign of Richard II. ; long in ruins, but rebuilt *c.* 1773, and again in 1875. (Reg. 1758.)

Crosthwaite (*St. Mary*).—A chapel of Heversham ; obtained sacramental rights in 1556. Rebuilt in 1626, again 1813, and yet again in 1877-8. (Reg. 1570.)

Dufton (*St. Cuthbert*).—Rebuilt 1755 ; repaired 1853. (Reg. 1570.)

Firbank (*St. John*).—Rebuilt 1842. (Reg. 1746.) [See Killington.]

Grasmere (*St. Oswald*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. To this clumsy but picturesque structure, with its barn-like interior, it is difficult to assign any approximate dates. Of the Norm. church on this site there are remains in the N. wall of the nave, and possibly in the base of the tower. The former

was clumsily pierced with 4 arches, probably early in the 13th cent., to give access to a N. aisle. This aisle had its separate roof, but about 1800 the two parts were covered under one wide roof, a skeleton wall being raised above the central arcade to carry the long beams. The chancel was rebuilt in 1851, and new windows were inserted in the S. aisle in 1893. The churchyard will ever be held in honour as the burial-place of the great poet of the 19th cent. In the S.W. corner, close to the stream of the Rothay, is the upright slate slab, simply inscribed—"William Wordsworth, 1850. Mary Wordsworth, 1859." (Reg. 1573.)

Grayrigg (*St. John*).—Rebuilt 1708, and soon afterwards made parochial; rebuilt again 1837, and yet again in 1869. (Reg. 1757.)

Helsington (*St. John*).—Founded by John Jackson, of Holeslack, in 1729; restored 1837 and 1898. (Reg. 1728.)

Heversham.—Dedication doubtful, but well 200 yards N.W. of church known as St. Mary's Well. Chancel, nave of 3 bays, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower. Partially rebuilt after fire of 1601, and again much rebuilt in 1869-70, including whole of tower (previously Norm. in base) and N. arcade. The old work is now chiefly Perp., but with some Trans. remains. Within the porch stands a beautiful portion of a pre-Conquest Anglian cross-shaft, 56 in. high,

11 in. wide, and tapering from 9 in. thick at the bottom to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top. The carved ornament is like that on the crosses of Rothwell and Bewcastle, having spirals with pointed vine-stems and animals. There is a sundial, dated 1690, in the same kind of coarse sandstone as the cross-shaft, fixed in the solid socket-stone of two steps, which is doubtless the original base of the cross. A fragment of one arm of the cross, about 6 in. by 3 in, may be seen built in under the window next the porch to the E. [*Calverley*, 198-203.] (Reg. 1601.)

New Hutton (*St. Stephen*).—Built in 1739; rebuilt 1878. (Reg. 1741.)

Old Hutton (*St. John Baptist*).—Built in 1628, rebuilt in 1699, and again in 1873. (Reg. 1754.)

Hutton Roof (*St. John*).—Erected on the old site in 1851. "Built into the wall of the vestry is a stone bearing the date 1610, and there is a stone arch dated 1757, these being the only remaining fragments of two former churches." (Reg. 1813.)

Ings (*St. Anne*).—Erected 1743, enlarged 1877-8, restored 1899. (Reg. 1732.)

Kendal (*Holy Trinity*).—There was a church here in pre-Norm. days, but it seems to have been rebuilt *c.* 1200, and restored and altered *c.* 1230. At that time it comprised chancel and nave, with continuous aisles and W. tower. At a later period two additional aisles were thrown out,

making the present fabric a great parallelogram 140 ft. by 103 ft. The E.E. arcades, chancel of 4 and nave of 5 bays, remain, but the rest of the church is Perp. A continuous additional aisle, known as the Parr aisle, was added in 15th cent., and in reign of Henry VIII. a yet wider annexe, known as the Bellingham aisle, was erected on the N. side. At W. end of Parr aisle, a large porch was built in 1847. The tower rises within the church, 25 ft. square, and 80 ft. high; the upper stage is Perp. A big scheme of restoration was carried out in 1850-52. Among the great variety of 17th and 18th cent. monuments may be mentioned the low tomb of black marble with small recumbent effigy of a child in alabaster, to the memory of Walter Strickland, 1656. In the Parr chapel is a large tombstone of black marble with the quartered arms of Parr; there is no inscription, but it is believed to commemorate Sir William Parr, K.G., who died before 1512. A brass to Alan Bellingham is dated 1577. There is also in the Parr aisle a much restored monument to Sir Augustine Nichols, justice of the Common Pleas; he died here when on circuit in 1616. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 254-7; xvi. 157-220.] (Reg. 1555, but long gap from 1631-79.)

The Hospital of St. Leonard in this parish was founded in the reign of Henry II. for the support of lepers. The patronage was given by



KENDAL CHURCH

William de Lancaster to the Lancashire priory of Conishead. Its revenues were valued *temp.* Henry VIII. at £11, 4s. 3d. and £6, 4s. 5d. clear; but it was suppressed and granted in 1543 to Alan Ballingham and Alan Wilson.

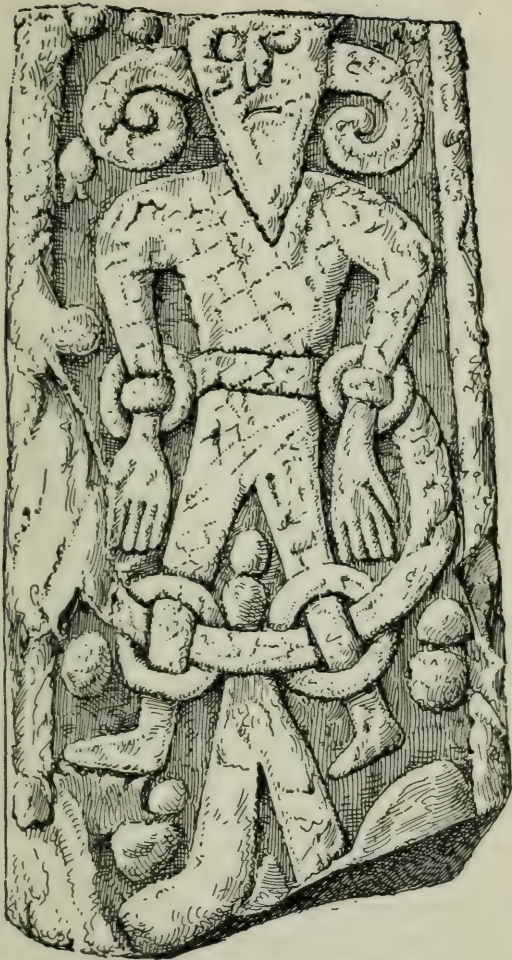
Kentmere (*St. Cuthbert*).—Chancel and nave in one, S. porch, and small W. tower with gabled roof. Rough cobble stone walls about 5 ft. thick, probably early Norm. Present windows, N. and S., are four sets of small triplets, high up and widely splayed. Church restored and tower rebuilt 1866. (Reg. 1701.)

Killington (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, W. porch, and W. tower. Walls of old construction, but fabric so altered and repaired in 1824, 1868, and 1895 that no original date can be assigned. (Reg. 1620.) There was formerly but one chapel for Firbank and Killington; it obtained baptismal and burial rights in 1585.

Kirkby Lonsdale (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave of 7 bays, one S. and two N. aisles extending full length of chancel, S. and W. porches, and W. tower. The oldest parts of the fabric are the 3 westernmost arches of N. arcade, with diagonal pattern on piers and curious figures on the capitals, *c.* 1090–1100. The corresponding part of S. arcade is later Norm., with less massive piers, *c.* 1150. The rest of both arcades and the chancel are E.E., the church being completed *c.* 1220. Tower, 68 ft. high, was rebuilt, except the lowest stage,

in 1708 ; the fine W. doorway has four rows of Norm. mouldings, but the jamb-shafts are. Trans. The additional N. aisle, with arcade of 7 arches, is late Perp. ; it is said to have been erected in the days of Queen Mary. The Middleton chantry at E. end of N. aisle, founded in 1486, used to extend further E. and N., but was reduced in 18th cent. Here is a badly mutilated effigy of a man in armour, 15th cent. ; it used to stand on a beautiful table-tomb in centre of chapel, of which the S. front remains ; the tomb once carried two effigies, said to have been Edward Middleton and wife. The old Norm. font was sold in 1686 ; the substitute then provided is now in the chapel-of-ease at Lupton. Some portions of the old rood-screen, *c.* 1500, are in the vestry. Fabric grossly neglected in Elizabethan period, but thoroughly repaired in 1629, when chancel was fitted with stalls ; some of this stall-work is used in baptistery. Over £10,000 was spent on the restoration of this fine church in 1866-8. [*C. and W. T.*, i. 189-203.] (Reg. 1538.)

Kirkby Stephen (*St. Stephen*).—Chancel with chapels, nave of 7 bays with aisles, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. The church is supposed to have been founded in 8th cent., rebuilt in 12th cent., and again *c.* 1225. The central E.E. tower fell late in 15th cent., and the present fine W. tower was raised between 1498 and 1506.



KIRKBY STEPHEN: "THE BOUND DEVIL"

Repeated wholesale rebuildings and restorations of last century have obliterated nearly all of the rest of the old work of this large church. The chancel and side chapels were rebuilt in 1847-51. The scheme of "restoration" of 1871-3 included a new clerestory and roof, and the rebuilding of N. aisle, N. transept, S. transept, and S. porch. The fine arcades of the nave, with circular piers, are of good 13th cent. work. The small old octagonal font stands at W. end of S. aisle, but has been discarded in favour of a modern successor. The E.E. sedilia and piscina of the chancel are noteworthy. Portions of tracery of old screen-work are incorporated into a screen of the E. transept. On a table-tomb in the Hartley or Musgrave chapel, on the N. side of the chancel, is an effigy in complete plate armour, with bare head, and feet on a lion; it probably commemorates Sir Richard de Musgrave, *ob.* 1420. On a great table-tomb in the centre of the Wharton chapel, on the S. side of the chancel, are the effigies of Thomas, first Lord Wharton, *ob.* 1568, and his two wives, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Bryan Stapleton, and Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Wharton and his second wife were, however, buried at Healey, near Tadcaster, where there is another tomb with effigies to all three. Near the old font stands the famous cross-shaft sculpture of the "Bound Devil," found in 1870,

a fragment of whitish sandstone, 25 in. by 13½ in., and 8 in. thick. It has been the subject of much discussion. Professor Stephens believes it to be *c.* 700, but Mr. Collingwood thinks that "the workmanship and design suggest a rather late date and Scandinavian influence." In the N. chancel chapel, amid a large and interesting collection of Norm. and mediæval carvings and slabs, are several valuable fragments of pre-Conquest ornamental stone-work, the chief of which were illustrated in Mr. Collingwood's edition of the Calverley Papers; they include a large piece of a semi-cylindrical cross-shaft, a portion of a hogback, and several cross-heads. [*C. and W. T.*, iv. 178-244.] (Reg. 1647.)

Kirkby Thore (*St. Michael*).—Remains of both Norm. and E.E. work, but much altered and repaired in comparatively modern days. On S. face of tower are Wharton arms, but shafts and imposts of original Norm. tower. Bishop Nicolson, who was here on 10th of July, 1703, wrote: "The Church, Quire, and Parsonage-House are in the best Repair of any in the Diocese; a good part whereof is owing to the late Incumbent Mr. Machel." The pulpit is dated 1631; the font, which bears the Machell arms, is dated 1688. The altar rails were the gift, as stated in a Latin inscription, of the Revd. Thomas Machell, D.D., Master and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1683. He held this

rectory from 1677 to 1698; he has been justly described as "The father of all Westmorland and Cumberland antiquaries." He was an intimate friend of Sir William Dugdale. The six folio volumes of the Machell Collections are in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. [*C. and W. T.*, xi. 314-22.] (Reg. 1593.)

Great Langdale (*Holy Trinity*).—With chapel of ease at Little Langdale, are modern buildings, though both old foundations. They were formed into an ecclesiastical parish, out of Grasmere, in 1863.

Lowther (*St. Michael*).—A cruciform building, consisting of chancel, transepts, nave, aisles, N. porch, and central tower. Bishop Nicolson, who was here on 20th of August, 1703, wrote: "The whole Church, haveing been lately put into a new Form by John Ld Viscount Lonsdale, is in the fairest condition of any parish Church in the Diocese." This "new form" gave a stiff and somewhat repulsive appearance to the whole of the exterior church, with square-headed untraceries windows; but the interior is of unexpected interest. The N. arcade of the nave is of 4 Norm. arches with solid circular piers; the S. arcade is Perp. with octagonal piers. The piers of the central tower are E.E.; there is a double arch into the N. transept. The spiral altar rails appear to be of Charles II. date. In the S. transept, which Bishop Nicolson describes

as "the Dormitory of y^e Family," are various mural monuments of the Lowthers, beginning with Sir Richard Lowther, 1607; also a recumbent effigy of Sir John Lowther, created Viscount Lowther 1696, *ob.* 1710. The church was repaired and porch erected in 1856. At the entrance to the churchyard is a large Lowther mausoleum, erected in 1857. Some highly interesting old "hogback" gravestones were found here in 1886. [*Calverley*, 431-3.] (Reg. 1539.)

Mallerstang (*St. Mary*).—A chapelry of Kirkby Stephen; nave, S. porch, and single bellcote. This small fabric, originally Norm., was repaired and endowed by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, in 1663, after being in ruins for fifty or sixty years; restored 1879; churchyard consecrated 1813. (Reg. 1813.)

Mansergh (*St. Peter*).—Formed into ecclesiastical parish out of Kirkby Lonsdale in 1866. Church rebuilt 1880. (Reg. 1813.)

Mardale (*Holy Trinity*).—Small quaint building, nave and chancel in one, very small W. tower (1737), base forms only entrance. Interior measurement 31 ft. by 16 ft. Side windows lancet shaped, widely splayed within. E. window modern. Walls 3 ft. 10 in. thick. Three large tie-beams for roof, axe-trimmed. Printed notes in porch state that screen, altar rails, and W. gallery are same date as tower. Oak pulpit (not old) from Crosby Ravensworth church.

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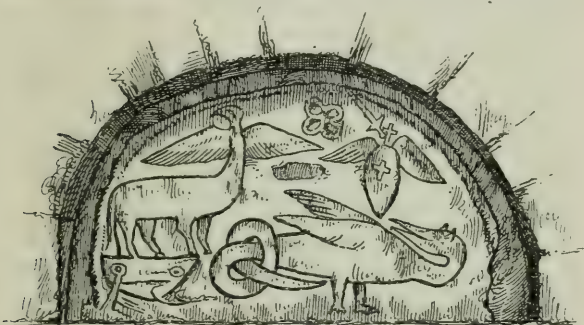
Several old yew trees in churchyard. Parts of fabric are doubtless of pre-Reformation foundation. (Reg. 1628.)

Martindale.—Old chapelry of Barton. Ancient chapel, about 55 ft. by 20 ft., now disused save for mortuary purposes, stands in vale of Howgrance. Rebuilt 1633 on site of much older chapel, whose foundations protrude on S. side. Old square holy-water stoup, 14th cent., now stands in chancel. Rough walling, W. porch, nave and chancel continuous, 4 square-headed debased windows each side, W. gable-cote with single bell. Well-carved 1634 pulpit; small Carolean altar-table in W. vestry instead of in true position. Various good Carolean benches. Chapel substantially restored in 1880. Old site and chapel unhappily deserted in 1880 for a new chapel higher up the vale. (Reg. 1633.)

Long Marton (*Sts. Margaret and James*).—Chancel with N. vestry, S. transept, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The two early tympana are exceptionally noteworthy. The tympanum over the S. entrance, set above a lintel like that of Cliburn, is carved in very low relief, with quaint figures of a dragon, a winged ox in a boat, and a winged shield charged with a cross. The other tympanum, over the former outer W. doorway, is carved with dragon, merman, club, and cross, and has three lines of chequers in the base.

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An ingenious but imaginative explanation of these figures was given in vol. v. of *C. and W. T.*, 1881. Doubtless the dragons have some connection with the legends of St. Margaret of Antioch. Some experts consider these tympana to be Norm., *c.* 1100; but taken in connection with long and short work in the quoins of the nave and other early work on the N. side of the church, the probabilities are in favour of a



LONG MARTON: TYMPANUM OF SOUTH DOOR.

late Saxon date. The tower of 3 stages is a late Norm. addition. There is 15th cent. work on S. side of nave, but the later evolution of the church has been obscured by a too vigorous restoration of 1880. Chancel aisle rebuilt; on N. side of chancel a very small slit light, apparently pre-Norm.; on S. side two sedilia and piscina, 15th cent. E. and W. windows of transept square-headed, S. window late Dec., but

this part much restored. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, wrote of this church: "The children were formerly taught in the Vestry, with a door into y^e Churchyard, as at Kirkby Thore; but they now learn in *Knock Porch*. This is an Isle, on y^e South Side, built (as I guess from y^e Clifford Arms in y^e Window) by the Patron for the use of his Tenants; who had antiently a Chapple near Dufton, in a place which still bears the name of Chapple-Flats." Under the tower is a great massive chest, in two divisions, late 13th cent. [*Calverley*, pp. 229-30.] (Reg. 1556, but many gaps.)

Middleton (*The Holy Ghost*).—A chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale. Erected 1634; made parochial 1671; rebuilt 1879. (Reg. 1634.)

Milburn (*St Cuthbert*).—A parochial chapel of Kirkby Thore; chancel, nave, S. aisle, and belfry for 2 bells. The fabric is obviously of Norm. foundation, but it was a good deal repaired in 1787-8, and considerably restored in 1894. Built into W. jamb of late Norm. doorway is a very early dial upside down, proving that it pertained to an older pre-Norm. building. Below is another removed dial (*Calverley*, p. 237). Against the exterior S. wall is the much mutilated 15th cent. effigy of a lady in white stone. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he wrote: "On the South Sr Richard Sandford of Howgil, Lord of the Mann^{or}, has an Isle;



MORLAND CHURCH

which is in a ruinous State, and will shortly (if not repair'd) do Great Damage to the Quire." (Reg. 1678.)

Morland (*St. Laurence*).—This cruciform fabric consists of chancel, transepts, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The unbuttressed tower has pre-Norm. mid-wall shaft bell-chamber windows on each side of the third stage; the parapet has a Norm. corbel-table; it is surmounted by a low octagonal lead-covered spire. The masonry of the base of the tower on the N. side is so rude and wide-jointed that it is suggestive of an earlier Saxon date than the first-named windows. The quire and transepts were designed in second quarter of 13th cent.; there is some good E.E. work in both transepts, lancets of S. transept have dog-tooth mouldings. There is a chancel chapel to E. of N. transept; a walled-up arch shows that there was a similar one to S. transept. Chancel has been altered after a debased Tudor style. The plain S. parapet of nave bears "I. D. 1759." Considerable restoration throughout in 1896. In the interior, small W. doorway of Saxon character opens into tower. S. arcade of nave of 4 arches has circular piers, *temp.* Edward I. N. arcade has 2 circular and 1 octagonal pier; the W. respond of these shafts is late Norm. In S. transept is a beautifully foliated sepulchral slab, *c.* 1250. A brass inscription to John

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Blyth, *ob.* 1562, after being vicar 35 years 14 days, is a palimpsest with portions of 2 men in armour, *c.* 1520, on the reverse. In the chancel are the outer frames of the backs of quire-stalls, quaintly carved, *c.* 1500. Good Laudian rails and altar-table. In the nave a wooden shaft alms-box with iron lid, 17th cent. (Reg. 1538.)

Musgrave (*St. Theobald*).—Rebuilt, after a poor fashion, on old site 1845. An exceptional fine grave-slab, with a floriated cross and long sword, *c.* 1200, has been built into the exterior of the E. wall. In the church is a brass with kneeling effigy to Thomas Ouds, rector, 1500, and official of the bishop and archdeacon of Carlisle. Also a memorial to Simon Pinder, rector, 1719–55. (Reg. 1562.)

Natland (*St. Mark*).—A small ancient chapel, 27 ft. by 15 ft.; long ruinous, rebuilt by inhabitants 1735, and again on old site 1825; chancel added in 1878. (Reg. 1790.)

Newbiggin (*St. Edmund*).—Rebuilt on old site in 1853–4. In E. window arms of Crackenthorpe. Bishop Nicolson wrote in 1704: "All here look pretty Decent; save onely (where Decency was especially requisite) at the Communion Table." (Reg. 1572.)

Ormside (*St. James*).—Chancel, nave with N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Much of present fabric *c.* 1100, though it has been thought that

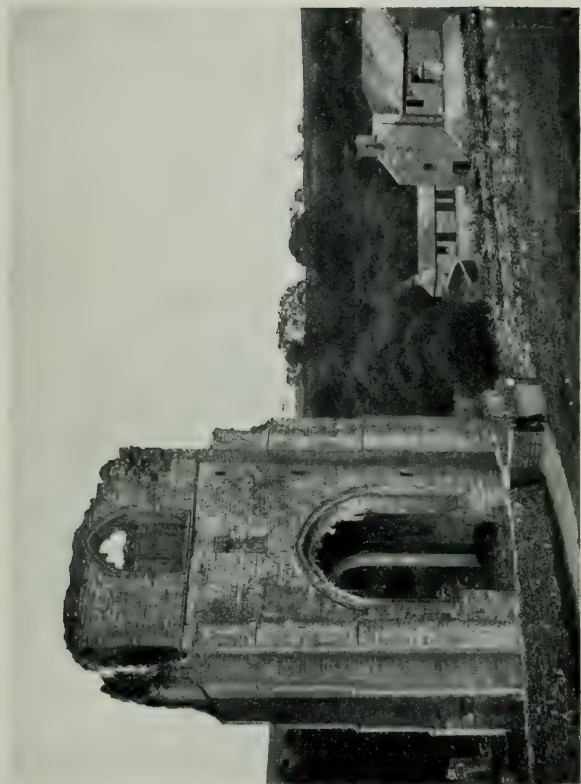
W. wall shows traces of Saxon work ; it has also been suggested that the lower part of the tower "was an original peel tower for sheltering the legionary soldiers." In later Norm. times aisle added and chancel lengthened. Square-headed window E. side of chancel ; a 14th cent. window and a square-headed 15th cent. S. side of nave. On S. side of chancel is a double piscina ; there is a squint from N. aisle. [*C. and W. T.*, New Ser., i. 155-66.] (Reg. 1560.)

Orton (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and massive W. tower. Far too thoroughly restored in 1877, when chancel was rebuilt. Bishop Nicolson gave a piteous account of the fabric when here in 1703 : "The Door into the Quire here is in the South-East Corner ; which hinders the Communion Table from being placed Regularly. Indeed the Chancel part seems to be industriously thrown in Common with the Body of the Church ; For there are no Steps to that part where the Altar (which is now placed carelessly by the side of an old Tomb-Stone) ought to stand. . . . In the Body of the Church, the Floor is full of Holes." In the E. wall of S. aisle is a good two-light 13th cent. window, also a good piscina with trefoil head. S. windows are Tudor. Font, of red sandstone, is dated 1662, with churchwardens' initials D.W., M.D. The total cost, with cover, was £1, 7s. 8d. [*C. and W. T.*, New Ser., iv. 154-84.] (Reg. 1595.)

Patterdale, a former chapelry of the wide-spread parish of Barton, was formed into a separate parish in 1866. The ancient chapel of *St. Patrick* having fallen into ruins, a new church was erected on the site in 1853. The old font, replaced after long neglect in the churchyard, is the only link between the ancient and modern fabrics. This font, of early 13th cent. date, has a circular bowl on a circular base with four small semi-attached shafts. The bowl has been somewhat needlessly restored. It stands on a substantial octagonal base, 28 in. high and 24 in. in width, with a chamfered edge and angles; it is of later date than the font, and has no real connection with it; it was probably the base of an old churchyard cross. Stump of a once celebrated old yew-tree remains in churchyard to E. of church; it was blown down. A vigorous younger tree, probably of pre-Reformation planting, has a girth of 9 ft. 6 in. at 5 ft. from the ground. Near to church on roadside is *St. Patrick's* well, "which tradition asserts was formerly used by the patron saint of Ireland for baptismal purposes." (Reg. 1613.)

Preston Patrick (*St. Gregory*).—Rebuilt on old site 1852. Made into ecclesiastical parish, out of Burton-in-Kendal, 1873. (Reg. 1703.)

Ravenstonedale (*St. Oswald*).—Erected in 1744, fifteen yards from old site. (Reg. 1571, published 1897.)



SHAP ABBEY

Selside-with-Whitwell (*St. Thomas*).—Rebuilt 1838, and again in 1894. (Reg. 1753.)

Shap (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, with S. chapel, nave with S. aisle, W. porch, and W. tower. Drastically restored in 1898–9. Arcade of 4 arches to S. aisle, circular piers and responds, Norm. of first half of 12th cent. Tower rebuilt 1828. Windows all renewed except two westernmost on N. side. Chancel entirely pulled down. There are four fonts ; present new one of granite ; two bad modern substitutes in vestry, and a fourth in a garden at Sleagill, removed in 1757, to make room for a stove. This last is octagonal, passing into square shape, probably 13th cent., 28 in. in diameter. When Bishop Nicolson was here in 1703, he recorded that “The Floor, Seats, and Communion Table are miserably abus’d by the Scholars that are taught in it. No Rails. . . . The Canvas between the Body and the Quire, whereon the Queen’s arms have been heretofore painted, is most scandalously rent.” [*C. and W. T.*, New Ser., ii. 118–40.] (Reg. 1559.)

The abbey of Premonstratensian or White Canons was founded at Shap about 1199. A body of canons were originally brought from Blanchland to colonise a new abbey at Preston-in-Kendal by Thomas, son of Gospatric ; but, after a short interval, they were moved by the founder to a beautiful spot in the secluded valley of the

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Lowther, about a mile W. of Shap village. The church consisted of presbytery with chapels on S. side, transepts with two E. chapels in each wing, nave of 6 bays with N. aisle, and W. tower. Nearly all this work is E.E., the quire or presbytery being the oldest, at the dawn of the 13th cent. Late in the 15th cent. the quire was extended some 27 ft., a clerestory added to the nave, and the W. tower built. There are portions of the quire walls standing; note recessed 14th cent. tomb on N. side, and great *mensa* of the high altar on the S. The transept walls are some feet high, and there are interesting remains of the piers which used to carry central tower. The nave retains its S. wall, with two doorways opening into the cloister, and the bases of the piers of the N. arcade remain to a height of 4 ft. The three-staged W. tower, 34 ft. square, though rent with fissures, has still a stately appearance. The whole plan of the conventual buildings, on the S. side of the church, has been carefully excavated. The chapter-house on the E. side of the cloister garth, which has an area of about 65 ft. square, developed into a rectangular shape, and is 46 ft. by 21 ft., and had a row of three pillars down the centre supporting a groined roof; the adjacent *calefactorium*, or warming chamber, was of nearly like dimensions; over these was the canons' dormitory. The cellarer's buildings, on the W. side of the cloister, were

76 ft. long by 10 ft. 9 in. wide. On the S. side of the cloister was the refectory over a vaulted undercroft. The outer court, with the infirmary, is now occupied by farm buildings. In 1535, when there were 20 canons, the annual value was £154, 17s. 7d.; the spiritualities consisted of the appropriated rectories of Shap, Bampton, and Warcop. There was much sympathy at Shap with the Pilgrimage of Grace. On 3rd July, 1537, Robert Southwell, writing at length to Crumwell with regard to the suppression of Furness abbey, stated that as there was a bill upon Shap door, to the effect that if the people would rise again and come into Lancashire they would find a captain with money ready to receive them, the commissioners used circumspection and wrote to the men of worship in the parts to which the monks went to watch them. He brutally added that where luring failed to admonish them, they reminded them "of goodly experiments that hangeth on each side of York, some in rochetts and some in cowls." In Crumwell's private accounts, 1538-9, among numberless illicit "presents" made to this prince of peculators, as presents from the superiors of religious houses, are two sums, each of £10, paid by the abbot of Shap in May and August of that year. These bribes only deferred the evil day. Abbot Evenwood surrendered the abbey on 14th January 1540-1. He obtained a pension of £40, the sub-prior of

£6, and thirteen other canons pensions varying from £6 to £4. The possessions of the abbey were granted to Sir Robert Wharton, afterwards created Baron Wharton.

Long Sleddale (*St. Mary*).—Erected on old site 1863. Oak door to recess in vestry dated 1662; oak chest dated 1719. (Reg. 1670.)

Soulby (*St. Luke*).—This small fabric was built by Sir Philip Musgrave 1663; restored 1873. Made ecclesiastical parish out of Kirkby Stephen 1874. Quartered arms of Musgrave, with "P.M. 1663" over S. entrance. Font inscribed "Presented by Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., 1877." (Reg. 1813.)

Staveley (*St. James*).—Built in 1864-5. Perp. tower of old church still standing; restored 1887. (Reg. 1651.)

Temple Sowerby (*St. James*).—Rebuilt on enlarged scale 1770; restored 1873. (Reg. 1669.)

Troutbeck.—Oldest record of church in a will of 1558, when the building was under repair. Consecrated by Bishop Downham of Chester on 8th July, 1562, under the name of *Jesus Chapel*. Reconsecrated 30th April, 1563, by Archbishop Parker. Some objection had clearly been made as to the authority of the first consecration, for in the second deed occur the words: "Neither that ye be or may be by any malignant men hereof hindered or restrained." In the said deed it is described as "a church or chapel with a com-

petent churchyard adjoining to the same, anciently seated and decently builded, wherein divine exercises have been accustomed to be done and celebrated." Rebuilt on old site in 1736; repaired in 1824; reseated in 1861. [*C. and W. T.*, iv. 23-7.] (Reg. 1579.)

Underbarrow (*All Saints*).—Rebuilt on old site 1869. (Reg. 1735.)

Warcop (*St. Columba*).—Chancel, transepts, nave of 3 bays, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. turret with 2 bells. The chancel is E.E., but was rebuilt in 1855, incorporating some of the old work. N. transept also E.E., with piscina and sedile; over W. doorway some Norm. and E.E. sepulchral slabs are built in. S. transept has Trans. piscina, but windows early 14th cent. Font possibly 15th cent., but much reshaped. Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, found "the Quire a little ruinous but far too large," and consented to it being shortened by 9 ft. The N. transept was then rebuilding, having fallen down. In the churchyard a recumbent female effigy in red sandstone. (Reg. 1597.)

The manor of Bleatarne in this parish was granted to the Cistercian abbey of Bylands, Yorks, in the reign of Henry II. Here they had a cell. N. and B. state that the buildings appear to have occupied a pretty large parcel of ground. At that time (1777), there were vestiges of fish ponds, and the remains of a fence and

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ditch enclosing a large area known as Abbey Park.

Windermere (*St. Martin*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, and W. tower. Extravagantly restored in 1870-3; but little old work left undisturbed. The old church was built throughout about 1480. The statement that it was "burnt to the ground," in a small history now on sale and on leaflets in the church is an idle guess. It certainly was not then "an ancient wooden building," for stones of Norm. tooling are still in evidence. The chief argument for the fire is that "the Registers prior to the 16th cent. are missing!" Registers did not begin until 1538. The most valuable feature is the old glass in the seven-light E. window. It was releaded and considerably repaired in 1870. The glass is chiefly of the 15th cent., *c.* 1480. It was brought here from Cartmel priory about 1523, and was afterwards patched with earlier fragments from other windows. Part of the walls are painted with questions and answers relative to the two chief Sacraments, uncovered during the restoration; they are taken from a catechism by Robert Openshawe, vicar of Weymouth, printed in 1590. On the easternmost pier of the S. arcade is an extravagantly worded inscription, in Latin hexameters, relative to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605; it was placed here in 1629 by Christopher Philipson, of Calgarth. The old font is probably rude Norm., not Saxon.

Two small roughly cut crosses are said to be "consecration crosses" of those periods. But there was no ceremonial consecration of a font. The term consecration cross can only rightly be used for those anointed by the bishop when a church was dedicated. A case by the lectern contains a "Breeches Bible" of 1608, and chained copies of Erasmus' *Paraphrase* (1516), and Jewel's *Apology* (1562); also a pewter flagon and paten. A piece of stained glass in a window of the N. aisle is called the Carrier's Arms, which are a rope, a wantey hook, five packing pricks or skewers, being the instruments which carriers used to fasten their packing sheets together. When the church had to be rebuilt, tradition says there was a dispute as to whether it should be upon the old site or not. The dispute was ended by the generous offer of a carrier to bring the lead for the roof free of charge on his pack-horses, on condition that the church should be built in the old place. In memory of this the emblems of his business were inserted in the window. (Reg. 1611.)

Winster (*Holy Trinity*).—Rebuilt in 1708. New church erected in 1874; in vestry are 5 oval wooden tablets painted with texts, removed from old church. (Reg. 1720.)

Witherslack (*St. Paul*).—Erected and endowed 1664, restored 1873. (Reg. 1670.)

APPENDIX

Modern Churches, with dates of Erection

Ambleside, St. Mary, 1854.
Applethwaite, 1851.
Avonside, 1869.
Bowness, 1886.
Casterton, 1833.
Holme, 1839.
Kendal, All Hallows, 1865.
 ,, St. George, 1848.
 ,, St. Thomas, 1837.
Levens, 1828.
Milnthorpe, 1837.

Murton, 1855.
Newbiggin (Ravenstonedale),
 1892.
Pooley Bridge, 1868.
Rydal, 1824.
Skelsmergh, 1871.
Stainmore, 1873.
Great Strickland, 1872.
Swindale, 1749.
Tebay, 1880.

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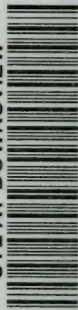
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